

H. J. Johnson, 121. Fleet Street
29th May

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

No. 714.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

{ STAMPED, 6D.;
 { UNSTAMPED, 5D.

NOTES ON ART.

The distribution of prizes to the subscribers to the Crystal Palace Art Union took place a few days ago. In the Concert Room a platform was erected, on which two wheels of fortune were placed. One wheel contained the numbers assigned to the competitors, and the other contained the names of the several objects they had won. Sir Francis E. Scott officiated as chairman. From the official report of the Council, which was read by the Secretary, it appears that the return to the subscribers for money paid is through two different sources. First, they have to make a selection from a number of "presentation works," according to the amount of their subscription; and secondly, for every guinea subscribed, they have each one chance in the prize distribution. On the recent occasion, the presentation works, forty-four in number (all executed expressly and exclusively for the Crystal Palace Art Union), adequately represent, in the opinion of the Committee, the full commercial value of the amount of the subscriptions. The

prize works for the past season comprise paintings, sculptures in marble, plaster casts, wood-carving, drawings, works in metal, porcelain, enamel, ceramic statuary, modern majolica, terracotta, glass, and photography.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Oil painting, "High Life Below Stairs," by Schlessinger; George Davis, Drogheda. Oil painting, "The Revenge," by P. Morris; Robert Scott, Huddersfield. Oil painting, "The Letter," by Chavet; John, Dansmore. Oil painting, "The Souvenir," by Roche; G. Grant, Esq., 34, Fenchurch-street. Oil painting, "River Scene," by G. Stanfield; W. Dadson, 5, Boltons, Brompton. Oil painting, "The Wreck," by Nibbs; Mr. A. Soares, Forest-hill. Oil painting, "Fruit Piece," by Gronland; W. A. Buffery, Esq., Wigmore. Oil painting, "Fruit and Flowers," by Stuart; Mr. H. S. Adams. Marble group, "Maternal Affection," by W. C. Marshall; Mr. Harrison, Wandsworth-common. Marble statuette, "Sunshine," by Joseph Durham; John Hart, 160, New Bond-street. Grand Vase Majolica, angel-handles, with allegorical subjects, by

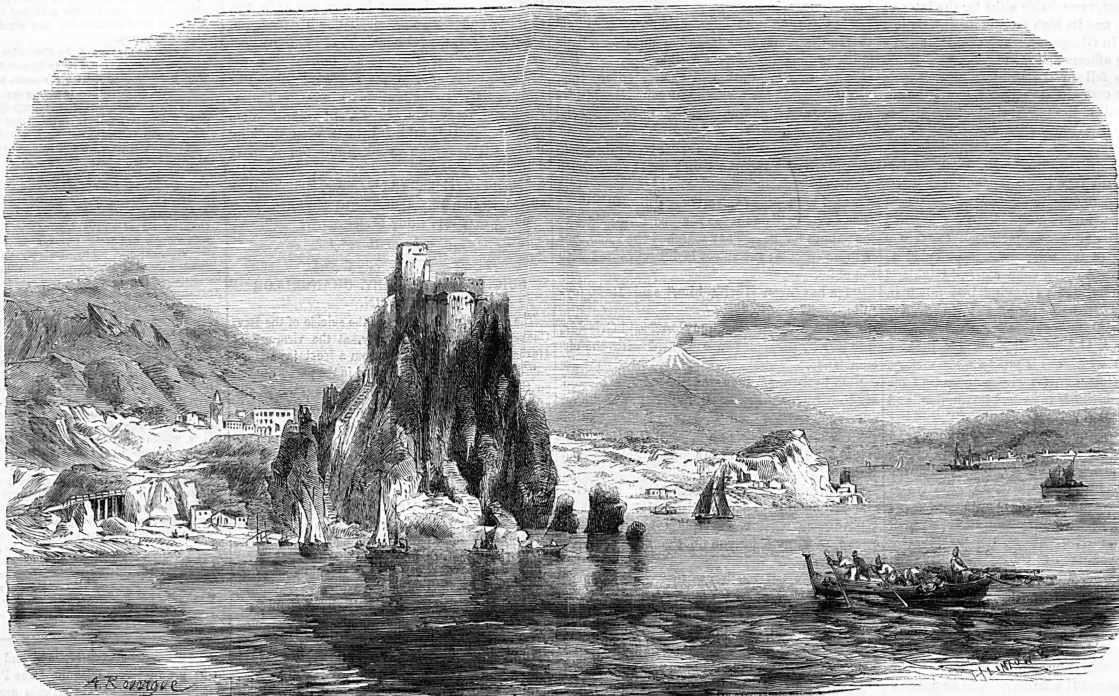
Minton, 26, in. high, by 27 in. diameter; Miss Mary Helliwell, Dublin. Grand Vase Porcelain, "Bleu de Roi," groups of cupids and flowers, rich chased, gold festoons in relief, by Minton; Jos. Smith, Liverpool. Porcelain Vase, Worcester enamels, serpent-handles, with gold enrichment, by Kerr and Binns; F. Warren, Croydon. Large Tazza Majolica—subject from Raphael's "Sibyls," by Minton; W. Potts, Esq., Kensington-park Gardens. Casket, in electro silver and gilt, by Elkington; John Wilkinson, Esq., York. The "Bedford Tankard," in electro silver and gilt, by Elkington; Robt. Procter Costam. Carved Tazza, electro silver and gilt, jewelled, by Elkington; J. A. Barber, Islington. Coast Scene, "Schkden"; W. B. Stephens. Grand Vase Porcelain and Parian, chased gold enrichments; Henry Major, Kensington.

The prizes were all exhibited in the Crystal Palace, and inspected with much interest by the assembled company.

A very beautiful window has just been completed by Messrs. Warrington, of Hyde-park Works, as a memorial of Felicia Hemans, to be

erected by subscription in the Church of St. Anne, Dublin, in which the remains of Mrs. Hemans rest. The architectural features of the window comprehend two principal lights with a bold circle, and two curved spandrels above them. In each light two groups in panels appear between as many smaller medallions. The subjects of the four groups (selected by the committee of the subscribers) are Miriam singing her song of triumph, the presentation of the youthful Samuel by his mother, Deborah judging Israel, seated beneath her palm-tree, and the salutation of the Virgin by Elizabeth. The upper circle contains a fifth group, representing another Mary seated at the Saviour's feet, and receiving from His lips the assurance that she had "chosen the good part which should not be taken away from her." The figures are carefully drawn.

The Council of the Art Union of London has announced that the statuette sent in for competition do not justify the award of the prizes that have been offered. The premium of thirty guineas has, however, been adjudged to the group of "Alfred in the Camp of the Danes," by Mr.



STRAITS OF MESSINA. — (See Page 130.)

Thomas Duckett. The premium of 100 guineas, offered for the best set of drawings illustrative of Tennyson's poem, "The Idylls of the King," has been awarded to a series of drawings (marked "Constance"), subject to a satisfactory reply from the artist, who is understood to be a foreigner.

France has lost one of her brightest luminaries of art in the person of Decamps, the painter, who died at Fontainebleau on the 22nd of August, in consequence of a fall from his horse. This artist was alike distinguished for the originality of his conceptions and the pictorial skill of his pencil. He was born in Paris, in the year 1803, and commenced his artistic career under the tuition of Abel de Pujol. The genius of Decamps adapted itself with marvellous facility to subjects the most various, and the most essentially diverse in their nature. It has been said of him that his genius was characterised by the dramatic force of Salvator Rosa, the vigour and depth of Rembrandt, and the satirical humour of Hogarth. His pencil was alike successful in depicting subjects of the highest historical grandeur, familiar scenes of tranquil domestic life, and traits of comic humour.

Count James de Rothschild has recently become the purchaser of two pictures by Paul Veronese. One is a portrait of Count Porto de Vicenza, armed cap-a-pie, and in the act of delivering a letter to a page. The other represents Prince Strozzi when a child, accompanied by a greyhound, and attended by several servants. The figures are all of the size of life. Of both these pictures there exist duplicates, which were purchased a few years ago by an English nobleman. Baron James de Rothschild has placed his new acquisitions in the gallery of his hotel in Paris, which, as is well known, contains one of the finest collections in Europe.

Lord Llanover recently presided at a meeting for the purpose of projecting a memorial in honour of the late Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer. It was suggested that the memorial should be a statue, and that application should be made to Government to have it erected in St. Margaret's Gardens, Westminster. The statues of Lords Eldon and Stowell, intended to be placed in the new library of University College, Oxford, are now finished. These statues were commenced by Chantry, carried on by J. Watson, and after the death of the latter, completed by Mr. G. Nelson.

It is stated that this year's Exhibition of the Royal Academy (just closed) has realised the large sum of 11,600*l*.

A monument, remarkable alike for the interest of its subject, and its high artistic merit, has just been erected in Glasgow Cathedral. It is a memorial to the officers and men of the 93rd Highlanders, who fell in the Crimean war. It is erected at the east of the regiment, and it stands against the wall of the north aisle of the Cathedral, opposite the south entrance. The monument, which is designed and executed by Mr. John Steel, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, is six and a-half feet from the base to the top, and four and a-half feet in breadth. It is formed of the purest Carrara marble, and is sculptured in alto-relief. The design is an allegorical picture of the fate of the heroes whom the monument is intended to commemorate. A dying soldier in full Highland costume is represented as having just fallen in battle. Behind is the figure of Fame, with outspread wings. With her right hand she supports the hero's head, and with her left she holds a trumpet, with which she is proclaiming victory. The dying soldier grasps the standard of his regiment, on which are inscribed its number, and the names of the several actions in which it has been engaged—Cape, Alma, Balaklava, and Sebastopol. Projecting behind the folds of the colours is seen a portion of a gabion, and at the soldier's feet lies a Russian helmet, indicative of the defeat of the enemy. This monument reflects credit on the generous and patriotic feeling which prompted its erection, whilst the imaginative genius displayed in its conception, and the sculptural art evinced in its execution, command the highest admiration.

A German journal informs us that the objects of art collected by the late Alexander von Humboldt will be sold by auction at Berlin on the 17th of September and following days. The catalogue contains 521 numbers. The sculptures and plaster casts are twenty-nine in number. Among the former is the fine marble bust for which Humboldt sat in the year 1843 to David

d'Angers, and which the artist presented to the philosopher. The paintings, drawings and engravings are 133 in number. The numerous collection of coins and medals in gold, silver, and bronze is highly curious and valuable, and there are no fewer than 3,600 plaster impressions of curious gems.

That venerable old structure, "Netley Abbey," on the banks of Southampton Water, is undergoing restoration, under the superintendence of the Messrs. Chittin. In the progress of the works the grave and tombstone of one of the monks has been discovered. From the inscription on the stone it appears that he died in 1431. An inscription, discovered at the foot of one of the columns in the chapel, shows that the Abbey was built in the reign of Henry III.

THE CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

GRISELDA: A CITY LEGEND.

BY ARIEL THORN.

The last hour passed very quickly; Griselda busied herself in preparing with her own hands a little bed for the child, pausing every now and then to listen to its pretty talk. One thing gave the good dame some uneasiness—the child would not part with that precious piece of velvet that was still wrapped round its shoulders, apparently quite uninjured by the new use to which it was applied, but most pertinaciously retained by its wearer. In vain did Griselda, glancing woefully at her bare and untrimmed dress, endeavour to regain possession of this valuable adornment, in vain did she represent that the room was already too warm, and that such a wrap as this was superfluous, or offer to exchange it for another; the child only smiled at her. I do not know what logic there could have been in that smile, but it always silenced her for the time.

The great bell tolled twelve, and the moment the last stroke had ceased to sound, all the bells of the different churches began to ring in the Christmas morning, answering each other from various parts of the town. The two women had been expecting this, and they had both risen and gone to the window to hear better. In about a quarter of an hour the bells ceased, and all was still again, when they turned round, and lo! the chair on which the little child had been sitting was unoccupied, and they were alone. They looked at each other with a stare of utter amazement, Rose being the first to recover the use of her tongue.

"It was the Christ-Child," said she, "the angel that at Christmas time takes the guise of a little child, and making himself visible only to a few, supplicates for warmth and shelter to try their hearts; blessed are they who succour Him in love and pity, and thus win from heaven some special mercy."

Griselda sat for some time silent with astonishment, then as a thought struck her she exclaimed with sudden dolefulness—

"Oh! my piece of velvet!"

"Is that really gone too?" asked Rose; "let us look about for it." They searched the room, but with no success; the velvet had disappeared with the child.

"He has taken it with him," said Rose, joyfully.

"You seem pleased with my loss," said Griselda, who was by no means so contented with the circumstance.

"Oh! mistress," answered the girl, "blessed are they from whom the Christ-Child accepts an offering."

"Ten and sixpence a yard," said Griselda.

"It shall be repaid them a hundredfold," added Rose.

"The ribbon on it was worth that," said Griselda, who did not hear her distinctly.

"And you really regret this token being accepted, to witness for you in the other world?" asked Rose.

"Well, it's not much use to regret it now," answered Griselda; "after all, he was welcome to it, pretty dear, and if I saw him shivering in the cold, I should do it again."

Rose groaned at her practical and matter-of-fact mistress, but said nothing more. She would have been only too glad to have given all her best treasures to the supernatural visitant, and she did not understand how it was that Griselda was so insensible to the honour conferred on her,

merely because the article taken from her had cost so much. Griselda was old and Rose was young, that was just the difference; moreover Griselda had been taught in the bitter school of want, and she clung now to outward and tangible blessings, as to the chiefest good.

The natural kindness of her disposition had been much roused and strengthened by the incident just recorded, and she often looked at the poor neglected children in the street, wishing that she could help them; not one of them, however, looked in the least like the mysterious child of Christmas-eve.

One evening early in the spring, when the days were growing long, and the sharp northerly winds were blowing perpetually, Griselda, on returning from a walk, found a heap of something white lying across her door-step; the light was fading, and her eyes were not very good, so that she had to call Rose before she could ascertain what it was. That blooming damsel having knelt down beside it, soon pronounced it to be a human being, all huddled together, and either asleep or insensible. "She looks worn and ill," added Rose, "and scarcely seems to have life in her."

"Try to get her into our warm room," said Griselda, "and let us see what we can do for her." Rose willingly obeyed.

The object of their compassion proved to be a young girl, about sixteen or seventeen years old, very poorly dressed, and from some cause or other, so much numbed and stupefied, that she scarcely had the right use of any of her faculties. Her face, which was decidedly pretty, seemed to be familiar to Griselda, who could scarcely keep from staring at her, so certain was she that she remembered the features—not vaguely, as we remember things we have dreamed of, but in reality, as if certain places and events were recalled as in some way connected with her. These places and events, however, belonged entirely to the past, and Griselda often told herself that the girl could not by any possibility have been born at the period to which her thoughts were always directed when she looked at her; adding that she was an old fool, and that she wondered what she meant by it. The girl revived sufficiently to tell them that she was an orphan and a stranger, and belonged to no one; that she had been ill a long time and often near death, and that she begged them to shelter her yet a little longer, till she was better able to provide for herself. Griselda complied with a readiness that astonished Rose, who had seldom seen her take so great an interest in any one as in this stranger, and she would sit beside her for hours together, sometimes looking at her without seeing her, and seeming to see through her into some far-off region. Once she went up to the looking-glass, and attentively examined the reflection of her features. Rose, entering the room at that moment, said, "I have been thinking ma'am that you are very much like the stranger downstairs."

"Nonsense, child," said Griselda, "don't flatter an old woman like that." But she had been thinking that very thing herself.

(To be continued.)

SUICIDE OF THE REV. CHANCELLOR MARTIN.

The following particulars of the suicide of the Rev. Chancellor Martin on Monday, at the vicarage of Harborton, near Totnes, are from a local journal—

"The rev. chancellor preached in the parish church on Sunday morning, and read the prayers at the afternoon service. In the evening he conducted family prayers in his own house, as was his custom, and retired to bed at the usual hour. He is said to have exhibited considerable uneasiness throughout the night, so much so, indeed, that Mrs. Martin endeavoured to prevail on him to have medical advice. This he refused; and Mrs. Martin went downstairs on Monday morning, leaving him in the act of dressing. After some time, finding he did not come down, and that nine o'clock, the time for morning prayer, had come, Mrs. Martin went up to see the reason for the unusual delay. On opening the door of his dressing-room she was horrified to behold him lying on the floor partly dressed, weltering in his blood, and with his throat cut. Alarm was instantly given, and a messenger despatched to Totnes, a distance of two miles, of Totnes, were promptly in attendance, but their services were of no avail, as the reverend gentleman lived only about five minutes after their arrival; indeed, they pronounced

the case to be hopeless at the first sight. The cause of this dreadful close of a useful life is unknown, but it is said that his family have, on more than one occasion of late, observed something unusual and peculiar in his manner. The deceased was in residence at the cathedral at Exeter five months in the year, and the other part of the year he generally resided in his vicarage at Harborton. He was married twice, and leaves four grown-up children by the former wife, and four by the present Mrs. Martin, and a large family circle and troops of friends to lament his untimely and mournful end. In him the poor of Harborton have lost a good and charitable clergyman, and the Bishop and clergy of the diocese a wise counsellor and a sincere friend."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LARUE D.—The funeral of Lord Nelson took place on the 9th of January, 1860.

J. B. E.—We recommend you to address a letter to the secretary of the County, who will furnish you with correct information on every particular.

EVA.—The members of the Whittington Club average sixteen hundred, one-fourth of which are ladies. The lady members of most other societies are not nearly so numerous.

M. A. D.—We sincerely hope that the design which we are supplying may meet the wishes of our correspondent in every respect. The style is new, and we think that the result will prove satisfactory.

L. F. G.—Foreigners on visiting London are always much struck with the beauty of English horses, and not less so by the skilful driving of the numerous vehicles in our crowded thoroughfares.

AN OLD FARMER.—When Aplesy House, the mansion of the late Duke of Wellington, was altered and enlarged, in 1838, the expense of the improvements amounted to one hundred and thirty thousand pounds. Building is an expensive amusement. It is wise to reckon the cost before commencing.

THE HEATH.—The plagues have many curious customs, and practice natural pharmacy to a great extent. In cases of rheumatism, which it is reasonable to suppose that they are, more than usually liable to, from their exposed life, they apply a liniment made of a preparation of frogs.

K. O. S.—If you will kindly say whether the receipt you require for preserving tomatoes is for a conserve or not, we shall feel great pleasure in inserting it next week. The following is a receipt for tomato sauce: Cut six tomatoes in half, and having pressed out their juices, put to them some gravy, a bit of garlic, a little parsley, and a few drops of vinegar. These must be boiled together for a short time, and passed through a sieve.

CLAVAROX.—The gold leaf is certainly used in China as a mode out of many others of committing suicide. The manner of taking it is described in different ways. Sometimes it is made into a large pill and swallowed, after which water is drunk, which expands the gold leaf and produces death. Suicide is often committed in that country in cases of Imperial displeasure.

YES OR NO.—At the time of the dissolution of the German Empire, there were found forty thousand law cases which, through neglect or for other reasons, had never been tried, many families having had to endure the anxiety of suspense for long years and to see their property diminished and wasted away. Chancery suits are often expensive and unproductive, and we cannot but think submission to an evil of which we know the extent is preferable to seeking remedies of which the hazard is immeasurable. We advise "No."

A MORRIS.—It is in early childhood that the fatal disease, consumption, can most be encouraged or discouraged by a mother. Sufficient clothing, guarding against colds and chills, plenty of wholesome sleep on a wool mattress, not an enervating bed of down, plenty of abutions, sometimes sponging the chest with vinegar and water, plenty of often-repeated, but never fatiguing, exercise, plenty of simply nutritious food—these sweetened and enlivened with an enlightened household cheerfulness, form the best prescription that we can offer.

ADRIAN.—Kew-Grange is one of those charming country villages which give their fairest character to the rural districts of England, looking so free from the corroding cares and roguish tools of great manufacturing towns. It was here that the present Bishop of Carlisle laboured as vicar. The castle, so celebrated by Sir Walter Scott, is a most interesting ruin, and it is more than probable that the village has been much extended in consequence of the many pilgrimages performed to the place stimulated by his pen. Within so moderate a distance from London we could not point out a more agreeable country residence.

Mrs. B. W.—In cheerful and merely sociable and conversational parties the question of precedence ought to be entirely laid aside; but if all arrangements of this sort are not left to individual preference, we think that the plan adopted by the Court of Cassel during the carnival worthy of imitation. On super-tine approaching a gentleman would present himself, and, passing round to all the ladies, offer each, in which was shaken up a number of tickets, corresponding with that of the fair guests, to each would draw, and having gone through the same ceremony with the gentlemen, the court officer, on the announcement of supper, would call out "Number One," and the lady and gentleman whom chance thus threw together would lead the way, followed by all in rotation, each couple being inseparable for the rest of the evening.

The alliance between Holland and Belgium seems to be growing very friendly. The Prince and Princess Frederic of the Netherlands are going to visit the King of the Belgians at Brussels, for which occasion great preparations and alterations are being made at the palace.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE LADY'S
NEWSPAPER.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
For Twelve Months 26s. 0d
" Six Months 13s. 0d
" Three Months 6s. 6d.
Single Copy 6d.
Post-office Orders payable to Mr. WILLIAM JOHN
JOHNSON, 83, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

For the convenience of subscribers intending to bind the LADY'S
NEWSPAPER, an Index of Contents is prepared, and will be
sent to any address on receipt of a postage stamp to pay for its
transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

A SUITABLE PRESENT.

Now ready, beautifully bound, with gilt edges.

VOLUME XXVII. (JANUARY TO JUNE)
OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES.
Price 16s.
May be had of all Booksellers; and at this Office, 83, Fleet-
street, London.

WEDDING STATIONERY.—Patterns
free by post.—The newest and most fashionable Designs,
including specimens of Card Engraving, Envelopes, At Home
Notes, Breakfast Invitations, Specimens of Stamping, &c.—
PARKINS and GOTO, 25, Oxford-street.

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER

AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

LAW VERSUS CRIME.

In looking over the statistics of crime, nothing strikes us more forcibly than the frequent recurrence of periods in which one particular crime breaks out like an epidemic, and is repeated in all directions. At one time it is suicide, and a single instance, marked by peculiar circumstances, is followed quickly by another and another, and then by a number of cases, most of which, differing in other particulars, agree in this, that no adequate cause for the commission of so desperate an act can be traced or conjectured. The suicidal mania passes away, and, after a time, we find mysterious deaths occurring here and there, traceable to no form of disease, occasionally slow and lingering, more often suspiciously sudden; science is pressed into the service of crime, and the poisoner learns how to obliterate the evidences of his guilt, and the terrible story is repeated in distant counties, over and over again. Perhaps this mode of destruction is the most terrible and revolting shape that murder can possibly take; the most terrible, because the one least to be guarded against, and the most revolting, on account of its deliberate and cold-blooded cruelty. Just now, this particular crime only lifts its head up here and there in single instances, or, at least, only such isolated cases come to our knowledge; and another form of violence, more speedy, more open, but equally certain in its results, fills our newspapers and public records with accounts of inquests and trials. Murder open and avowed, under no mask, yet skilful and determined, despatches its victim with knife or bludgeon, frequently too without the least semblance of a motive at all proportioned to the crime; sometimes it is the desire of gain, sometimes the irritation of feeling produced by a quarrel, sometimes jealousy or anger stirred up by tale-bearers, sometimes, as far as we can see, it is nothing at all, just a determined and unequal war, waged against an innocent life.

There must, of course, be some cause for these outbreaks of one particular crime, and it is probable that the regularity with which we chronicle and make public all events of the kind has something to do with it. The history of one cleverly managed and successful murder, defying detection and rewarded with plunder, may stimulate others to attempts of a similar nature. This is sufficiently clear, and it is also true, although less comprehensible, that even without so tangible a motive, the mere contagion of this miserable notoriety may incite certain diseased and depraved natures to repeat the crime.

Judging from recent acts of violence, it would appear that criminals are more clever than detectives, and that our police system is less efficient than we imagined it to be. At what other conclusion can we arrive when murders can be committed in the midst of a populous neigh-

bourhood, even in the midst of a sleeping household, and all the trained astuteness of the English police force fails to catch the very slightest clue to the perpetrators? At all events, the revelations of the last few weeks plainly call upon the whole community to do something. In the first place, the practice of keeping large sums of money in private houses must be condemned, as calculated to offer a motive for attempts of the kind; this must surely be evident to the common sense of everyone. Insurances effected by one person on the life of another, should be very cautiously conducted, admitting as they do of some degree of suspicion in almost every instance. If the sagacity of criminals increases, as it appears to do, the vigilance of the officers of justice should be proportionally alive. Above all should young offenders, the class from which these desperate criminals are manufactured, be prevented, if possible, from growing up after the example of confirmed and hardened law-breakers. As far as we can judge at present, the institutions called Reformatories seem exactly to meet their case, and the larger the proportion of these outcasts that can be brought within their doors, the smaller, we believe, will be the chances of the next generation suffering from the crimes that have shocked and startled the present one.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

A BRIEF but anxious pause in the official reports of Garibaldi's progress kept this country at least in a state of suspense and expectation for a few days; then followed the telegraphic report, afterwards duly confirmed, with full particulars, of the landing of his army upon the coast of Calabria, and of the flocking of great numbers of volunteers from all parts of the country to share the dangers and rewards of his great enterprise. Later news has brought us information of the taking of the citadel of Reggio, a town that stands almost opposite to Messina, on the other side of the straits (given in one of our illustrations) that separate the island of Sicily from the mainland. It is easy to believe that this achievement has struck the Royalist party in Naples with fear and consternation; and though our advices from thence state positively that the King has resolved to fight to the last, yet state also that he has wisely made provision for failure, by placing large sums of money on board a vessel in the harbour. Certainly his past system of government, and the events that thicken round him, leave him little ground for reasonable hopes of a successful issue to his endeavours, and he does well to provide for a failure that evidently menaces him. Under these circumstances, plots and counterplots will be certain to abound in the city of Naples, divided as it is into factions, the least powerful of which possesses, at all events, the strength arising from desperation, and stands at bay before an enemy too strong for it. Accordingly, we find that a reactionary conspiracy has been set on foot by Count Aquila, the uncle of the King, which has resulted in his expulsion from the country. The terms in which his nephew made known to him the sentence of banishment pronounced against him are somewhat amusing; the King dutifully expressing a hope of meeting and embracing him in happier times. And now, when the whole attention of Francis II. and his ministers is required to meet the danger that threatens from without, active measures must be taken to trace out the roots of this formidable conspiracy, and to bring to light the projects of such allies of the Count as yet remain undiscovered.

On the whole, the attitude of Italy is one of hope and confident expectation; and as in other instances of the rising of an oppressed nation, such as are not wanting in history, we may expect that when the final effort is made, it will be sudden and simultaneous; and the time for this effort cannot be very distant, for every Italian, in the midst of earnest hopes and prayers for Garibaldi's success, speaks of him as the liberator of his country, assuming as certain the success for which he prays. This is the faith that can move mountains, and that insures and realises the fulfilment of its hopes.

And the earnestness and depth of feeling with which they look forward to deliverance is very fully accounted for, if we glance at their previous sufferings; we refer especially to the Neapolitans, who, for more than twenty years, were tortured, imprisoned and murdered, almost at random, by their late king. Another of our

illustrations exhibits the interior of one of these state prisons—one among the many that nine years ago contained more than fifteen thousand prisoners, some incarcerated in rooms too small fairly to admit the proportions of a human being, some chained two and two, and pinioned in one position for days together. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies was released from this iron rule, only to fall under a similar one, for Francis II., in his short reign of one year and a few months, has rivalled his father in cruelty and oppression, and now for nearly fifty years a mere suspicion of dissatisfaction has been held sufficient ground for the arrest of an individual—the assertions of the secret police being assumed to prove the charge, and these functionaries having power to detain at their pleasure even an acquitted prisoner. When we consider these things, we feel that the success of the great Liberator so far, and the earnest expectation of the people whose cause he maintains, are very fully explained. A rumour of the flight of Francis II., on the evening of the 28th of August, even now prevails in Paris; and telegraphic accounts of a successful attack made by the Garibaldians at Piale, on the Neapolitan troops, reached us on Thursday.

WEEKLY RESUME.

We really live very fast in this nineteenth century. It seems only the other day that Lord Brougham, in the preface to his "Lives of Eminent Statesmen," was warning the country against the evils of party spirit, and the dire results of political antagonism. Now, the demarcations of party are to a great extent effaced, and consequently all calculations as to the probability of success or failure in reference to particular measures is completely baffled. This, we suppose, is the explanation which lies at the root of the legislative failures which characterised the last session. As party ties are weakened, individual independence shows itself in all sorts of unwonted forms; the transaction of business becomes more difficult, and unanimity upon any point seems well nigh impossible. There is no reason, however, to believe that this indicates a permanent change in our legislative system. The probability is that the tendency just noted is merely one of transition, and that sooner or later we shall have the old historical cries of Tory, Whig, and Radical, operating as influentially as ever. Since Mr. Disraeli made his well-known remarks on "government by party," it must be admitted that some of the facts that have occurred around us have not tended to lessen the weight attached by some persons to his observations. Government, to a certain extent, by party, is essential to parliamentary supremacy.

Reflections like these naturally arise upon a review of the legislative session just concluded. The Queen's Speech, as might be expected, presents the bright side of the session. Nothing is said of the failures, and the most is made of what has been actually accomplished. The passages of the Speech which will be read with the greatest pleasure are, perhaps, those where Her Majesty expresses the gratification and pride with which she has witnessed the rapid progress in military efficiency made by her volunteer forces; and mentions the deep satisfaction she experiences in observing the spirit of order and obedience to the law among her subjects at home and in the colonies, and expresses the heartfelt pleasure she experiences at the enthusiastic reception given to the Prince of Wales in British America.

Just before the Commons rose to hear the Speech read by the Royal Commissioners in the other House, Lord Palmerston, in answering the question of an honourable member, expressed his hope that there would yet be a good harvest. We regret that present indications hardly warranted such an anticipation. The accounts hitherto received represent the crops as they stand, could they be got in forthwith, as under the average. The probability that they may suffer yet further from more wet weather is, to many, a source of great anxiety. We cannot wonder that the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates have, under these circumstances, directed that public prayers shall be offered for the fine weather now so urgently required.

Foreign politics remain as uncertain as ever. It is true that the Emperor continues to assure Europe of his pacific intentions, and M. Persigny, in his address to the General Council of the De-

partment of the Loire, assures his auditors, and though them all Europe, that the military rôle of France is now closed, and that the reign of peace and internal progress is inaugurated. But we have been taught by Lord Palmerston almost at the same moment, in the House of Commons, not to put too much confidence in the French professions, from whatever quarter they may emanate, and a further significant comment has just appeared in a letter addressed by Prince Murat, which professes to be addressed to his correspondents at Naples, though it does not appear who his correspondents are. The letter, in fact, is an address to the Neapolitan people; and while asserting to disclaim any desire to influence them in the settlement of their affairs, he Jesuitically hints that if they choose him for their sovereign they may count on the assistance of his cousin, the Emperor of the French, to maintain their choice and support their independence. If Prince Murat has written this without authority, he is the most impudent of all pretenders of the present day; if he has such authority, what becomes of the Emperor's reiterated declaration of his resolution to abstain from further interference in the affairs of Italy?

We are assured that Austria is determined to confine her interference in Italian affairs to the defence of her own territories, if attacked. We may the more readily trust to this assurance as her hands are full from the internal dissensions in other parts of her heterogeneous dominions. After years of quiet, Hungary is again in commotion, from the Danube to the Theiss; and the governor who had been sent to make concessions has recently resigned, in consequence of finding that the demands of the people go much further than the reforms he was commissioned to make. The Emperor shows himself ready to give his subjects some faint semblance to constitutional government, but it is doubtful how far he will be able to assuage that spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction which in several portions of his dominions has been smouldering for years.

In the meantime Garibaldi appears to be carrying all before him on the mainland, as he did before on the island of Sicily. Day by day accounts are received, now of the desertion to him of Neapolitan vessels of war, now of whole battalions of soldiers going over to his standard. The enthusiasm for his name and cause has spread over to this country, and is manifesting itself in a very practical shape. In addition to the pecuniary subscriptions, in which our Cabinet Ministers approve of to such an extent, that they allow their names to head the subscription-lists, an agent of the General has come over to this country, and has induced several of our countrymen to enter the liberating army and form an English brigade. The movement is not confined to the metropolis: from all the large towns recruits come for the English brigade. Most of these volunteers are young men in good positions in society; several were active members in our rifle corps, who have abandoned the drill and the prize-shooting for the more exciting life of regular service. We trust there will be none among them to follow the example of the men among the Pope's Irish brigade, who have drawn back from the service and spread through the land pitiable tales of the cruelty with which they were treated. War at the best is a stern taskmaster, and its grim reality in the campaign and bivouac is very different from the rose coloured tints of the picture when coloured by the eloquence of the recruiting sergeant.

The news from Vienna seems to foreshadow the early re-establishment of the Hungarian constitution. General Benedek had communicated to the Emperor of Austria his disinclination to continue in his Governorship of Hungary, inasmuch as he thought his countrymen's complaints quite right in the main. The Emperor has since persuaded him to hold out until the decisive debate in the Council of the Empire will be over, where the majority is for a federal system of government, such as would admit of the national constitution of Hungary being re-established. Frequent personal interviews are taking place between the Emperor and the Hungarian members of the Council. The programme of the minority of the Council has been published in the *Presse* newspaper of Vienna. The appearances, under every aspect, are favourable to a peaceful solution of the difficulties which beset the Austrian empire from within during the first days of next month.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1 (Mourning Dress.)

—Robe of black silk covered with black gauze de soie. The corsage is high, plain, and buttoned up the front; it is not pointed at the waist, and has a ceinture fastened with an agrafe. The sleeves are bouffant, and gathered on bands at the wrists. The skirt is trimmed with narrow flounces, disposed in a slanting direction, and composed alternately of silk and gauze, the silk flounces being extremely full and pinked at the edge; those of gauze are set on with scarcely any fullness, and are edged with black silk. The flounces are surmounted by a small ruche, not quite an inch broad, which passes horizontally round the skirt. Bonnet of black crape lisse. The edge of the front is bound with black velvet, and on the crown there is a circular coquille of black lace, having in the centre a bead and pendeloques of jet. Four white marabouts spotted with black are fixed on each side of the bonnet, two near the edge of the brim, and two towards the back. The feathers are fixed by a coquille of black lace, which passes over the edge of the bonnet, and is attached to it by a jet bead and pendeloques. The curtain is formed of crape lisse bouillonné. The shawl portrayed in this engraving is a peculiar novelty which has just issued from one of the principal Parisian *magazins des modes*. It is composed of black gauze, and is of an oblong form. One corner is turned over and is trimmed with three frills of black silk disposed alternately with two of gauze, edged with silk. The under part is trimmed with frills also of silk and gauze, and



Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

the whole is finished by a deep fall of guipure. The under part of the shawl is slit up on each side, and the arms passing through the opening, support only the folds of the upper part, or that which is turned over. By this arrangement the shawl may be worn with ease and elegance, and retains its place without the aid of pins.

Fig. 2. (*Costume for the sea-side.*)—The hat shown in this illustration is called the "Chapeau Glaneuse." It is made of white straw, and the edge of the brim is bound with black velvet. A band of black velvet encircles the crown and forms two loops in front and two ends at the back. On one side a bunch of wheat-ears, pointing towards the front, and another intermingled with long sprays of daisies and red and blue corn-flowers, waves towards the back in the manner of a feather. A band of elastic, fastened on each side and passing under the hair at the back of the head, serves to fix the hat without the help of strings. The cloak is adapted for the sea-side, and is called the "Manteau Baigneuse." It is composed of light woollen cloth, having narrow black stripes on a white ground. It fits closely to the figure at the upper part; it is long, round, and drooping a little at the back. On the shoulders there are *pattes* of the same material as the cloak, bound with violet silk. The collar is composed partly of black silk and partly of cloth bound with violet silk. It is bordered all round with a band of black silk edged with violet, and is fastened in front by three *pattes* like those on the shoulders. Dress of "mozambique," a new tissue recently introduced in Paris. It resembles barege, but is firmer and less soft than that material. The dress from which our illustration was copied has a



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

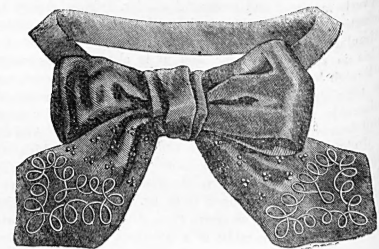


Fig. 8.

ground of a reddish-brown hue figured with broad stripes of a darker shade and with sprigs broché, in black and violet silk. The corsage of this dress (not seen in our illustration) fits closely, and the sleeves are bouffant, and fastened on a wristband. Up the front of the skirt and corsage are flat bows of black silk, edged with violet. On the edge of the skirt there is a band of black silk, bordered with violet, and beneath it descends a narrow fluted ruche.

Fig. 3. (*Little Girl's Costume*).—Dress of white tulle. The skirt is trimmed with fluted flounces. The corsage is square and full, and the sleeves formed of a fluted frill. A silk scarf, edged by a very narrow frill, passes across the right shoulder, and is attached to the waist on the opposite side by a bow.

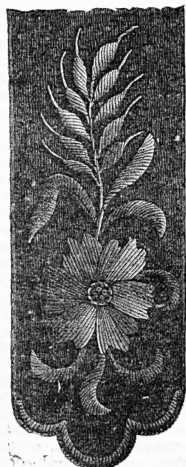


Fig. 9.

Figs. 7, 4, 6. (*Girdle, Necktie and Cuff*).—The articles represented by these illustrations correspond in design one with another, and are intended to be worn together. We recommend them to the attention of our readers, not only on account of their elegance and durability, but because they have the advantage of being appropriate to any dress with which it may be desirable to wear them. The necktie is made of black silk, lined with stiff tulle, and the ends are ornamented with gold braid stitched on black velvet. The band of velvet, with the braid, is placed at a little distance from the edge. The loop between the bows and ends may be ornamented with gold braid, or by a gold buckle brooch or other ornament. The necktie is fastened by a small loop and button fixed under the bow.—The girdle, like the necktie, may have edges of black silk, and a band of velvet with the gold braid in the middle; or it may be wholly of velvet, without the black silk edges. It should be lined with stiff tulle, which may be covered by a ribbon or strip of very thin silk. In front a gold buckle.—The form of the cuff, as shown in our illustration, will enable any one to cut it out. We recommend the shape to be formed first in stiff tulle and then covered with black silk. The velvet and gold braid may be attached to it afterwards. In the inside of the cuff there should be an elastic band, so that the cuff may be drawn over the hand, and fit closely to the wrist. It is fastened outside by small buttons and loops.



Fig. 10.

Fig. 5. (*Neck-band*).—Black, or any dark-coloured velvet ribbon, may be employed for making this neck-band. The embroidery—at which the design is given in illustration No. 9.—will be found to be very effective on violet, claret-colour, or dark-green, as well as on black velvet.

Fig. 8. (*Necktie*).—Small cravats or neckties

in the style shown in our illustration are this season so extremely fashionable, that we doubt not a few hints for making them will be acceptable to our lady readers. These ties may be made of silk of any colour, and the ends may be ornamented with jet beads, soutache, or embroidery. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the colours both of the silk and the ornamentation should harmonise with those of other parts of the dress.

Fig. 9.—This illustration shows the pattern of the embroidery for the end of the velvet neck-band, the design being enlarged for greater distinctness. The embroidery is to be worked in coloured silk, either with or without the admixture of gold.

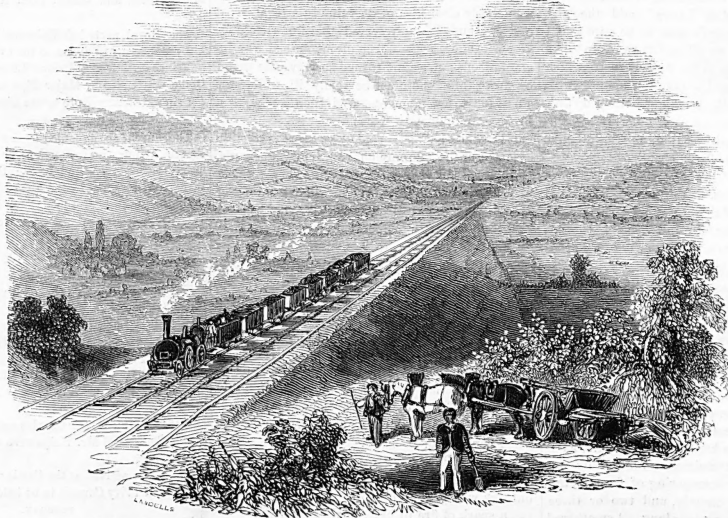
Fig. 10. (*Necktie*).—This necktie may be made of black or coloured silk. The embroidery may be of silk of various colours, intermingled with jet or with gold or coloured beads, according to the taste of the wearer. The ends are edged with black lace.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Several elegant out-door costumes have been seen within the last few days in the fashionable promenades and carriage-drives. One possessing peculiar novelty consisted of a dress of grey silk, chequered and sprigged with coloured flowers. The

skirt was trimmed with one deep flounce, above which were several of narrower width. A mantelet of muslin trimmed with frills and pinked ruffles was worn with this dress; and the bonnet was of French chip, having the crown formed of blonde and the trimming of groselle-coloured flowers. We remarked another elegant dress composed of Pompadour silk with two flounces. A black lace mantelet and a bonnet of blonde and black lace trimmed with a bouquet of roses without foliage completed the costume.

Bonnets do not materially vary in shape; but owing to the diversity of the trimmings now employed, there is no want of variety.



Laura Harford.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. BY ARIEL THORN.

CHAPTER V.—LEAVING SCHOOL.

The "Breaking-up" began in earnest; no one cared for rules now, no one cared for lessons; groups of girls chatted together in easy attitudes; if they came to class it was with no pretence of knowing their lessons; if they sat down to the piano, it was to rattle out a dance-tune. Contraband articles began to make their appearance boldly in the school-room, pieces of fancy-work passed from hand to hand, even a novel or two might be found lying about the room. I had witnessed this scene of confusion and general disorder five times before, but never with the same feeling; now I was one of the envied few who would return no more, whose work at that long table was all done, whose last exercise had been written, whose last blunder had been corrected. Was I glad? Yes, very glad to leave school; I hated its miserable formality and restraint, its wearying round of work, its dull, depressing atmosphere; yet I could scarcely say that I was glad to return to my home; on the contrary, I almost dreaded it. All my school-fellows were looking forward so eagerly to their meetings with parents, sisters and brothers; loving messages had already welcomed them, impatient eyes would often be turned to the clocks in their respective homes when the last morning had dawned, while I should only receive a cold welcome from relatives who had felt my absence a relief.

The contrast was not a cheering one; insensibly my spirits sank and sank as the shadows of my last evening at school deepened upon the deserted classroom. But I had other reasons for being depressed; I suffered pain, and have suffered it at intervals all my life, from the results of one usual and inevitable portion of the school-discipline, the mistaken and most pernicious custom, to which I have already alluded, of depriving the backs of growing girls of all support, and forcing them to continue upright and unrested during the entire day. Oh that some more powerful pen than mine would denounce this wretched system to the world, and expose its long train of consequent evils! In my case it only occasioned a slight curvature of the spine, a slight distortion

in the bones of the chest, a frequently-recurring pain, and a considerable diminution of my natural strength and vigour. When will schoolmistresses understand that a system which acts in direct opposition to the established laws of nature cannot but do mischief in exact proportion to its success? What a triumph it would be to them if they could only re-model the feminine frame, extracting those very objectionable vertebrae that foolish and mistaken nature made to bend in all directions, and substituting a nice, straight ramrod of rigid perpendicularity! Well, the last morning came, the boxes were corded and directed, the hasty breakfast was dispatched, and the parents and friends of the girls began to arrive. A railroad had been recently opened between the eastern part of the metropolis and a village near my home, and my aunt had written to inquire whether I should be afraid to travel alone, and had received an answer in the negative. Accordingly, I was escorted through London by Miss Smith, and safely deposited in a first-class carriage. I knew that she would be married in the holidays, and would return no more to the school, and as I, too, had taken leave of it, I ventured to ask her what she thought of the "system."

"It is bad," she answered—"radically bad, but still, perhaps, better than no system at all. You, for instance, have gained something at school; you were growing up idle and ignorant; now you have learned to take some pleasure in occupation, and the knowledge of two other languages gives you a key to literature that you did not possess before."

I owned that she was partly right, and that a bad system of education might, after all, be better than none. I took leave of her with regret, and with many mutual good wishes. How swiftly the whirling train seemed to bear me along, and how surely does that rapid movement and that incessant noise, while it excludes conversation, and shuts out the life of every-day, induce reverie, and lull our thoughts and senses into a waking dream. My Aunt Ophelia used to say, while ridiculing me for my dreaming habits and love of poetry, that the recent introduction of railroads would soon send all such "stuff" out of England. Now it always appeared to me that this grand invention is calculated to do just the contrary—to foster and encourage dreamy and poetic tendencies.

On alighting at the little station situated within three miles of my home, I found the carriage waiting for me, and Phelie within it. She was much grown and altered—not that she was very tall, but her whole appearance was mature and womanly beyond her years; her face, I thought, looked like twenty-seven, rather than seventeen. Some might have thought it a handsome face; I never could think so, strong sensuality being its prevailing characteristic. The low brow, depressed nose, and thick lips, rather reminded one of the Moorish race, and the swarthy tinge of the skin added to this resemblance. She took my hand kindly, and welcomed me with sufficient cordiality, saying that "the old one," as she respectfully designated her mother, was grumbling again, and not able to come. I knew of old that Aunt Ophelia was opportunely ill, whenever she wanted an excuse for staying at home.

The carriage drove round the gravel path, and stopped at the door of the old house, Phelie gave some directions about the luggage, and then we walked into the hall together.

"You don't mind, Laura, do you?" she asked. "I had not been attending to her." "Mind what?" I said.

"Why I had such a cold a little while ago, and the old one thought your room would suit me better than my own, so we've made a change."

Now my room had been my mother's, and had been set apart for me by my father's wish; he never, I think, occupied it himself after her death, but had it fitted up with many little luxuries, desiring that it might be mine as soon as I left the nursery.

"You were welcome to the room in my absence," I said; "but now that I have returned, you will have to move. If you ordered my boxes to be taken anywhere else, you had better say that it was a mistake."

Phelie bit her lip, but said nothing. We went on to Aunt Ophelia's room, and found her lying on the sofa, and suffering apparently from headache. She drew me towards her, as her manner was, but I managed, without being rude, to decline all caresses, and after shaking hands with her, and listening to her apologies for not having met me at the station, I told her at once that I intended to occupy my own room, and that I should be obliged to her to remove Phelie's things, in order to make room for mine.

"Before long, dear, if you wish it so much,"

said my aunt; "just now I dare not move her to another aspect; her chest is in such a very delicate state." Now the month was June, and she of the delicate chest about as robust and stout a specimen of girlhood as you could meet in a day's journey.

"I hope the change will not do her any fatal injury," I said, firmly, "because she will have to make it to-night." And I rang the bell, and walked out on the landing to meet the servant who answered it. A fresh-looking country girl appeared.

"I want Miss Phelie's things moved out of my room, and my boxes brought in," I said.

"Well, you see, Miss Laura," said the girl, glancing first at my aunt's door, to be sure that I had quite closed it, "we all said it was a sin and a shame for Miss Phelie to fix herself in your poor dear mamma's room, and to take her picture away, and turn all your pretty drawings bottom up-wards on the floor; but what can we do? If we was to say a word, or touch a thing, missis 'ud give us a month's warning on the spot."

"Very well, Mary," I answered; "don't say a word and don't touch a thing; and I walked downstairs and out of the house. I strayed some little distance without finding what I sought. Presently I came up to a labouring man who was turning some cows into a field.

"Would you like to come up to the Oaks with me," I asked, "and move some things in one of the rooms? It won't take you more than half-an-hour, and I'll give you half-a-crown for the job." He assented.

The servants looked at first with considerable astonishment at the uncouth escort with which I returned. Quickly, however, with the instinct of their class, they guessed my purpose, and a general titter from the kitchen met my ears, as I walked up the front staircase followed by my companion. A quick scampering of feet up the back-stairs was heard directly, and two or three faces peeped at us as we passed along. A smothered giggle followed the heavy tramp of the man's hob-nailed shoes, as he followed me to the door of my room. It was locked.

There was only one thing to be done now; I walked across to my aunt's room, bidding my squire remain where he was, and quickly took up her key-basket that lay upon the table before me. While she was taking breath to ask me what I meant and what I wanted, I was already on my way back. Fortunately, the very first key that I tried opened the door, and we entered; but I scarcely knew the room, so completely had its appearance been changed. Huddled untidily into a drawer that only half closed upon them were my mother's likeness and a few little drawings of my own; some more of these last lay on the floor, behind the large looking-glass; hideous coloured prints occupied their places on the wall; one nail, from which the likeness had hung, supporting Phelie's bonnet. My pretty shower-bath, with its pink silk curtains shining through outer ones of white muslin, was converted into a ladder—a collection of cakes, sandwiches, and cold fowl-bones lying snugly under the hangings. On the white hearthstone, quite underneath the grate, lay the spoils of my pretty carved oak book-shelf—my "Readings from Shakespeare" piled up with my volumes of quaint old English ballads and books of modern minstrelsy. On the book-shelf itself lay a volume of conundrums, a "Guide to Fortune-telling," and a soiled library novel, "The Romance of Murder." Whichever way I looked similar abominations stared at me, from behind the door, over which a frightful Moorish clock had been hung, glaring with gaudy and incongruous ornament, to the window-sill, on which there still remained a small marble Cupid of mine, dressed, however, up to his chin in a brown holland pinafore. I let these things remain for the present; time was precious, and my boxes had to be brought in and Phelie's taken out; this was done before the dispossessed one and her mother reached the door. I went out to meet them.

"Aunt Ophelia," I said, "you see what I am obliged to do. If you attempt to prevent me, or to hinder this man from following my directions, I leave this house, and return to it only when you are gone. We shall see whether my father's unwitnessed signature, scrawled on a blank paper, which you afterwards found and wrote upon, will legally entitle you to tyrannise over me in this way."

This was not a random shot; a close ex-

amination of the document that she was so proud to exhibit had irresistibly led me to this conclusion, for the signature (undoubtedly my father's) was written in the most careless manner possible, exactly as if the writer had been trying a new pen, and was, moreover, very near to the top of the paper, so that Aunt Ophelia had been obliged excessively to crowd the sentence that consigned me to her guardianship, and could even then scarcely get it above the signature. This supposed expression of my father's wishes might do very good service among a number of female relatives, none of them, perhaps, being very anxious to be burdened with a ward, but I had a tolerably clear idea of its value in a legal point of view, and I had reserved this knowledge for an emergency. The effect of my speech was instantaneous; my aunt turned so very pale that I began to think she must be really ill. She was silent for a few moments, and then spoke in a broken and unsteady voice:—

"Dear child," she said, "you are probably ignorant of the calumny conveyed in your words. I can leave you if you wish it, but I do not know who else would undertake to do what I am doing for you, and you must be aware, I should think, that it is not customary, or indeed respectable, for a girl of your age to live alone, without the care and superintendence of some female friend. If I had known that your wishes were so strong on the subject of this room, I would not have allowed even Phelie's health to interfere with them. Oblige me now by dismissing this man, and give your orders to the servants of the house."

She rang the bell and immediately withdrew, but I heard her speak in a hurried whisper to the servant on the stairs, and before long all Phelie's belongings had vanished from my room. I had conquered.

Presently Phelie tapped at the door and was admitted. I expected to find her out of humour, but she was thoroughly good-tempered, and had not a spark of fire in her composition.

"So you've routed me," she began, looking round the room. "I expected to have been comfortable here for the summer; but you've discomfited the old one, however you managed it. I wish you'd give me the receipt, for sometimes I can't hold her in at all. Now she's sitting on the sofa doing the forgiving Christian, and blessing you for despatching using her. It's all very well for you, but she'll take it out in snarling at me, as soon as the violence of the forgiving fits subsides. You'll be good friends with me all the same, won't you?"

I told her that I bore her no ill-will, and begged her to leave me for the present. I had made a stand for my rights, and I felt that in future I should be unmolested, but I was naturally rather timid and undecided, and it had cost me something to act in this instance with firmness and decision. Now that the effort was no longer required, my spirits sank in proportion, and a violent nervous headache kept me upstairs during the remainder of the day.

I pondered on many things; on the very small amount of gratitude which Aunt Ophelia's excessive love for her daughter had drawn forth in return; on the irritability of manner to which Phelie had irreverently alluded, and which I had remarked in some temperaments as an evidence or accompaniment of strong affection; on the entire absence of anything like taste, refinement, or culture in this girl; and on the broad good-humour, which in her arose, I thought, from general invulnerability and want of sensitiveness. Then I pondered on the loneliness of my own lot, the craving to be loved which was as a strong necessity in my nature, and that most dreary certainty, that not one human being on earth cared whether I lived or died. Twilight fell upon the room, but the last rays of light lingered on my mother's likeness; I stretched out my arms towards it; at that moment I felt quite willing to die, if in death I could be sure of meeting her—of loving and being loved. The night drew on, and my first day at home was ended.

(To be continued.)

M. de Paravey has written to the Academy of Sciences to state that the knee holly (*ruscus aculeatus*) is universally used throughout Thibet and India for manufacturing paper; and that, in the present dearth of materials for paper, it might be advantageously used for the same purpose, the plant being extremely common throughout France.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

BALMORAL, FRIDAY.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, rode with the Prince Consort to the Moss of Monaltrie, where his Royal Highness shot grouse yesterday afternoon. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, R.E., went to fish in the Gelder.

SATURDAY.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Helena, drove yesterday to the Dorrie Sheel, and rode up to the top of Muich Duie, and visited Loch Avon on their way down.

The Royal party left Balmoral at half-past nine A.M., and returned at ten in the evening.

Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold drove to Laich Callatu, attended by Major Elphinstone, R.E.

Princess Louise drove to the Linn of Dee.

SUNDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Macdonald, drove, yesterday, round by the Bridge of Dee, and then walked round by the Falls of Garr-a-vall back to the Castle through the Balloch Bhuie.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

MONDAY.

The Queen, Prince Consort, and Princess Alice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie yesterday. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance. The Very Rev. Dr. Barclay, Principal of the University of Glasgow, officiated. It being Sunday, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's birthday was celebrated quite privately.

Princess Helena, Sir Charles and Lady Phipps, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Helps were the additions to the dinner party.

Mr. Helps arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon to attend a Privy Council to be held this morning.

TUESDAY.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council yesterday morning. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Lord John Russell, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, attended the Council. Mr. Helps, Clerk of the Council, was in attendance.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng, left the Castle yesterday for Alt-na-Guissach, where Her Majesty remains until this day.

The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking, and joined Her Majesty at Alt-na-Guissach in the evening.

Princess Helena and Princess Louise rode to the Garrawalt yesterday morning.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S BIRTHDAY.—Sunday last was the forty-first anniversary of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's birthday, which was announced at Windsor early in the morning by a single peal from the bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church. On Monday the event was further celebrated by the firing of Royal salutes from the borough ordnance in the Long-walk; Royal salutes were also fired from Fort Belvidere and the Royal Adelaide frigate on Virginia Water. The Castle Hotel and several houses of the Royal tradespeople were decorated with flags and banners, and in the evening a large party of the principal inhabitants dined together at the above hotel, his Royal Highness having liberally supplied the venison from the Great Park and Her Majesty a splendid dessert from the Royal gardens.

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The *New York Herald* correspondent gives the following account of the proceedings of the Prince of Wales at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island:—

This morning (Aug. 11) the Prince held a levee at the Government House. He afterwards proceeded to the Colonial-buildings, and received an address from the Legislature, to which he returned the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to receive from an island which, though the smallest of the British colonies of North America, has strong claims upon the kindly recollection of the family of the Queen. Its name commemorates the performance of public duties in these regions by my grandfather. Its name is also borne by his descendant, who now visits your shore by desire of your Sovereign, not indeed to command her troops, or to hold any authority among you, but to assure all her subjects of the deep interest which she has ever taken in those who are extending British civilisation and power in these distant possessions. With this my visit to the lower provinces is brought to a close; and even if I were not about to enter the St. Lawrence, and become acquainted with the magnificent country which lies

upon its banks, I should carry back with me to England a grateful recollection of the kindness I have received, and an endearing regard and sympathy for a people in whom the love of freedom is combined with a deep-rooted attachment to the mother country and the institutions in which we have all been nurtured."

The ball given in honour of the Prince at the Colonial-buildings, on Friday evening, was as successful as the small resources of the town permitted, and about 400 were present. The Prince led Mrs. Dundas, the wife of the Governor, into the ball shortly after ten o'clock, when, notwithstanding the fatigue of the levee, replying to the addresses of the Legislature and municipality, an afternoon's walk, and a formal dinner at half-past seven, he looked as well and as joyous as usual. He opened the ball by dancing with Mrs. Dundas, and danced eleven dances successively with as many ladies. At half-past twelve he led Mrs. Dundas to supper, and at three he conducted her to her carriage, and returned to the Government House. The rooms, although small, were tastefully decorated, and the company select. On the next morning at ten he drove in an open carriage with the Governor to the wharf, where he had landed his suite. The Earl of Mulgrave accompanied him. The guard of honour of the 62nd Regiment were present. The volunteer troops, as also the trade and other societies, were formed along the line of route, and the judges, Legislature, municipality, and heads of departments were likewise in attendance. The weather was finer than when he landed, the enthusiasm greater, and the holiday general. The Hero lay directly opposite the wharf in the narrow harbour, and alike with the Ariadne, Flying Fish, and French war steamer Pomona, was gallily dressed with flags, and had her yards manned. These thundered out the hoarse music of a Royal salute, together with the four gun battery ashore as she stepped into the boat greeted on all sides by the cheers of the multitude. The Valorous had sailed for Quebec on Thursday, and the Hero, in attempting to enter the harbour, got ashore, and on getting off some hours afterwards, sailed for the same destination.

The squadron reached Gaspé Bay on Sunday evening, and anchored for the night. The inhabitants of the village had a general illumination, and manifested much excitement. The Government steamer Queen Victoria, with the Governor-General and Canadian Ministry on board, had arrived at Gaspé on Friday night to meet the Prince on his arrival. The Governor-General now went on board the Hero, and had an interview with his Royal Highness, and afterwards the Duke of Newcastle and Earl St. Germans accompanied him back to his own steamer, where a social party was formed. The Government steamer, Lady Head, left Gaspé basin the next morning, which dawned beautifully at eight o'clock for the bay, and took her place behind the squadron, which now sailed in a crescent form to the head of the harbour, within view of the village. The Prince's standard was there saluted with the guns from Fort Ramsay, while the populace crowded the outer wharves to the hill-tops, and boats.

A pavilion had been erected on the shore for the reception, and there was a good show of hunting, but he did not land. An address, prepared by the inhabitants, was therefore taken on board the Hero by the Sheriff, who presented it to the Prince in person, but did not read it. He was informed that a reply would be sent from Quebec. I passed the Hero in the Lady Head, and saw the Prince standing chatting on the quarter-deck, dressed in his old black round-top hat, a blue coat, and tweed trousers. We gave him three cheers, and he uncovered his head, and bowed in his usual frank manner. In half an hour the Hero, in attempting to steam out of the harbour, ran aground, and remained hard and fast on the stone bottom. The Ariadne, upon this, endeavoured to tow her off; but it was not until she had broken three large hawsers, and the Hero had lost three anchors and some sheets of copper, that this was accomplished. The Prince, during the two hours aground, was on deck, interesting himself in the work of getting his ship off, which it was at first feared would not be done till the next tide. At a quarter to one the fleet made sail.

It will be seen from the above that the Prince reached the shores of Canada on the 12th ult.

On the afternoon of the 18th ult. the Prince of Wales arrived at Quebec, and was received with salute from the men-of-war, the citadel, and the town. From Quebec he will proceed to Montreal, at which place great preparations are being made for his reception.

The citizens of New York are making the necessary preparations for his Royal Highness's reception. At present, however, the Prince has only accepted two invitations—one from the President, and the other from the city of New York. But a committee has been formed to make arrangements for a banquet to be given by the merchants, bankers, and principal citizens.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The Princess Anatole Bariatinsky, accompanied by her son, Prince Alexander Bariatinsky, have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Shanklin.

The Prince and Princess Victor Bariatinsky and Mons. Boutenoff have arrived at Thomas's Hotel from the Isle of Wight.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres returned at the close of the past week from a Continental tour, and have joined the Countess de Neuilly (the ex-Queen of the French) and the Duke de Nemours and family at Tunbridge Wells.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Frederick Adolphus, who left the Duchess of Cambridge's residence at Kew on Friday for Dover, embarked at that harbour on Saturday for Ostend, en route to Germany, their sudden departure for the Continent being occasioned by the illness of the reigning Grand Duke, father of his Royal Highness. The reigning Grand Duke is in his eightieth year.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, the Count Stroganoff, and a numerous suite, left Claridge's Hotel on Wednesday for Torquay. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchess Alger, who are also occupying state apartments at Claridge's, will remain a short time after the departure of their Imperial sister the Grand Duchess Marie.

The Princess Dubovitsky has left Fenton's Hotel for Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and family are expected to arrive from Germany, on their way to Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran, for the shooting season.

The Duke of Leinster has not gone to Carton, his seat in Ireland, but has departed for a Continental tour. His grace, accompanied by Lord Otho Fitzgerald, is in Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, with the Marquis of Lorn and their youthful family, left Campden-hill, on Wednesday last, for Inverary Castle, N.B. The noble duke is to leave Argyllshire on Saturday, in order to attend the Privy Council at Balmoral.

The Duke of Montrose has arrived at Buchanan House, N.B., from visiting the Earl and Countess of Powis, at Powis Castle. Lord William Graham, M.P., has joined the noble duke from Stoke Edith-park, Lady Emily Foley's seat, in Herefordshire.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has returned to town from a tour of visits in Cornwall and Devonshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness Dreischler and family have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, from Holland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left their residence in Pall-mall, for their country seat, for the season.

The Earl of Sefton has gone to Scotland on a series of visits during the shooting season.

The Count and Countess Alexander Stroganoff and family have returned to the Clarendon Hotel from the Isle of Wight.

The Countess Creptowitch and Mademoiselle de Tissot have arrived at Thomas's Hotel from the Isle of Wight.

The Countess Dowager of Tankerville has left Thomas's Hotel.

Lord Stanley, M.P., has joined the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley, from visiting the Earl and Countess Stanhope, at Chevening-park, near Sevenoaks.

The Countess Zelka and Mr. Garnier have arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from the North.

The Countess de Spaur, accompanied by the Count de Spaur, has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from the Isle of Wight.

Lord and Lady Charles Brudenell Bruce have left Hertford-street for Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire, the seat of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison left town on Tuesday evening for Ossington-park, Notts. The right honourable gentleman goes to Scotland for grouse shooting to-morrow, the Duke of Portland having placed his hunting-box in the north at the Speaker's disposal.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson has left town for Suffolk.

The Right Hon. W. Hutt has left London for Paris. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone left London, on Monday, for Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

Sir G. C. Lewis left town on Wednesday for Hampton Court, Radnor.

Mrs. Giffard and family have arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from Paris.

Mr. José Campo has arrived at Fenton's Hotel from Madrid.

Mr. Tatlow has arrived at Wallace's Hotel from America. Mr. Tatlow was among the passengers by the Great Eastern.

The Countess de Neuilly, with the Duke de Nemours and family, the Prince of Wurtemberg, and their numerous household, have left their residence at Tunbridge-wells for Claremont, Surrey. The Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres are staying with their illustrious relatives. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and family are on a tour in Scotland.

The ex-Queen of the French, before leaving Tunbridge-wells, honoured Sir Walter and Lady Caroline Stirling with a visit at their seat at Burswood.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch are entertaining a large circle of friends at Drumlanrig Castle, their seat in Dumfriesshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and family are prolonging their sojourn at Spa, in Belgium. The noble duke and duchess are expected to return home in the course of next month.

The Earl and Countess of Cork are staying at Homburg, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, and Mr. Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Margaret Beaumont, are also residing.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset gave a *déjeuner* to a distinguished company, on Saturday afternoon, at his grace's official residence in Whitehall, in celebration of the marriage of Miss Helen Graham, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., with Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Baring, of the Guards, which was solemnised, on Saturday, at St. Peter's Church, Piccadilly.

Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Wurtemberg, and her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, accompanied by Count G. Stroganoff, honoured the Baron and Baroness Brunnow with their company at dinner on Monday evening, at Chesham House. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were attended by the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, and Madame Massenbach, and Mdlle. Waukoff. The Prince Galitzin, Count Leveachef, Count Zepline, Count Brandenburg, Baron Wimpfen, Count Bloudford, and Baron Vielinghoff were honoured with invitations to meet their Imperial Highnesses.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond's party at Gordon Castle includes their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl and Countess of March, Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham, the Earl of Coventry, Sir Joshua Jebb, Colonel Tyrwhitt, and Mr. Cox. The sport has been excellent at the Duke's favourite moor, Blackwater, where 240 brace of grouse fell to six guns on the first day's shooting.

OBITUARY.

MR. JESSE HARTLEY.

Mr. Jesse Hartley, the engineer of the Liverpool Docks, died at his house, Derby-road, Bootle, on Friday morning. In the death of Mr. Hartley the Liverpool public has lost one of its most distinguished men. The deceased, who was upwards of eighty years of age, was a native of the North Riding of Yorkshire, in which district of that extensive county his father held the position of bridge-master, and his son, the subject of the present remarks, after receiving an ordinary education, served his apprenticeship as a stonemason, and worked at the building of Borough-bridge. Subsequently, he succeeded his father as bridge-master in the district named, until his removal to Liverpool, on receiving the appointment of engineer to the Dock Committee. As a dock engineer, Mr. Jesse Hartley is admitted to have occupied a very high, if not, indeed, the highest position of any man who has lived within the present century. Possessing great natural sagacity, and imbued with an innate perception of the leading features of constructive design, he speedily acquired a profound as well as extensive knowledge of the requirements of that branch of science to which he devoted himself, and in the design and construction of the numerous docks of Liverpool he has left monuments of his skill as an engineer which will endure at least as long as the fame and commercial prosperity of the port. During the long period in which he held the responsible office of dock engineer in Liverpool, Mr. Hartley altered, or entirely constructed, every dock belonging to the town. Besides these, he was employed as engineer for the Bolton and Manchester railway and canal, and he was also consulting engineer for the Dee-bridge at Chester, the centring for which was considered a triumph of engineering skill and ability, and on all subjects connected with the construction of docks his opinion was considered by his professional brethren as of the highest authority.

MR. SYMONS.

We have to record the death of Mr. Edward William Symons, who was for forty-seven years chief clerk of the Thames Police-court, and for twenty-four years clerk to the licensing magistrates of the Tower division. The deceased was in his seventy-sixth year, and died on Saturday, at his residence, Lee-grove

Blackheath. He performed the duties of chief clerk for nearly half a century.

COMMANDER CHARLES ESTCOURT DAY, R.N.

The above gallant officer, whose death occurred a few days since at Melverton, Somerset, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, entered the navy 1st Nov. 1798. He was present at the capture of the 32 gun frigate, La Créole, and the 16 gun corvette, Migronne, in 1803, and in action with the 40 gun frigate, La Pourssuivante, near St. Nicholas Mole, St. Domingo. He was at the capture of four frigates off Rochefort, in 1806, passed the Dardanelles in February, 1807, and served on shore at the attack on the Island of Protia. He next served off Lisbon and in the Mediterranean, and commanded a gun-boat at the defence of Cadix, and in 1812-13 was employed between Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, conveying despatches and freights of Government money, and on other particular services.

WEEKLY MUSICAL SUMMARY.

Active preparations are in progress for the forthcoming "Festival of the three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester." The Festival days are the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of September, and the performances will take place in the Cathedral and the College Hall at Worcester. The principal singers are Madame Clara Novello (who will make engaged appearances at these festivals), Madame Rudersdorf, Mrs. Weiss, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss M. Wells, Mdlle. Parepa, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Montem Smith, Weiss, and Signor Belletti. This year a change has been made in the usual order of sacred musical performances. Hitherto it has been customary to open these festivals with full cathedral service, and a sermon in advocacy of the cause in support of which these great music meetings were established a century and a-half ago—viz., to maintain a charity for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester. This year the full cathedral service is to be discontinued, but there will be early morning service at eight a.m. in the Cathedral, and on the first morning a sermon. This arrangement will give an extra morning for oratorios, which are announced as follows: Tuesday, Part I. of Hadyn's *Creation*, and the whole of Mendelssohn's *St. Paul*; Wednesday, Spohr's *Last Judgment* and *Judas Maccabeus*; Thursday, Mendelssohn's *Elijah*; and Friday, Handel's *Messiah*. On the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, there will be concerts at the College Hall. The performances at the evening concerts will include a new cantata, by N. W. Glade, entitled the *Erl King's Daughter*, Sterndale Bennett's *May Queen*, and selections from *Lurline* and *Dinorah*. The Festival will close by a ball at the Guildhall on Friday night.

Mr. Hullah, whose singing-classes have tended so materially to advance the cultivation of vocal music among the great body of the people, has sustained a serious misfortune by the destruction of St. Martin's Hall, which was almost wholly consumed by fire on Sunday morning last. The building was erected by Mr. Hullah for his classes, and it was situated in Long-acre, nearly opposite to Bow-street. The plot of ground on which it was erected is understood to have been presented to Mr. Hullah by the Mercer's Company. The foundation-stone was laid by the Earl of Carlisle (then Viscount Morpeth), in the year 1847, and the Hall, which was designed by Mr. R. Westmacott, was built by Alderman Cubitt. The style of architecture was Elizabethan, and the arched and panelled roof was of immense span. St. Martin's Hall was capable of containing 3,000 persons. It was first opened on the 11th of February, 1850. Only the Minor Hall and the Lecture-room, on the basement story, now remain. Only on Saturday last Mr. Hullah left London for Paris, his classes having closed for the season. Mrs. Hullah received early intelligence of the disaster, and immediately telegraphed to her husband. Mr. Hullah's valuable collection of music had been deposited in the vaults under the hall a few days previously to the fire, and by that means it was saved. The fine organ is destroyed.

Among the singers engaged for the forthcoming season of the Opera Italien in Paris, we find the names of Mesdames Batta, Penco, and Albini, and Signors Mario, Gardoni, Capello, and Graziani. A Paris journal states that Madame Cillag has concluded her engagement with the operating manager at New York. For performances during eight months, she is to receive a sum equivalent to 100,000 francs the payment of which is guaranteed by a mercantile house in Frankfurt.

The favourite German tenor, Alois Ander, who was greatly admired in England a few years ago, when he performed at the German Opera in London, is engaged at the Court Opera in Vienna, until the 1st of May.

CONCERT AT THE FLORAL HALL.

The "Mendelssohn night," on Saturday last, attracted a crowded auditory to the Crystal Palace of Covent-garden. After the overture to the *Midsummer Night's Dream* came the exquisite part-song "Oh Hills and Vales." Nothing could be more happily selected to come after the spirited overture to Shakespeare's fairy play than the part-song, which is a charming picture of rural repose. The pianoforte concerto in G minor was performed by Mr. George Russell, with great spirit and brilliancy, and was warmly and deservedly applauded. The "Italian Symphony" was given entire. We may mention that the title "Italian Symphony" was not given to this composition by Mendelssohn himself, who called it simply "Symphony in A major." The designation Italian, now conventionally accepted, was suggested by the concluding movement, the "Saltarello," which, from its peculiar rhythm and character, seems to reflect the picture, the bustle and excitement of a Neapolitan carnival. This last movement, which always produced a sort of electrical effect on an audience, was rapturously applauded. In the finale from the opera of *Lorelei*, Miss Parepa was admirable. She has exactly the right sort of voice for the part, and her conception of it was forcible and correct. As another "Mendelssohn night" is announced, the finale from *Lorelei* will probably be repeated. Mr. Howard Glover's cantata of "Tam O'Shanter" is announced to be performed at these concerts, and special nights are to be given to Mozart and Beethoven.

OPERA IN WHITECHAPEL.

The Pavilion Theatre in the above unfashionable district has been opened for operatic performances, English and Italian. This seems a bold speculation, especially considering the very low prices of admission. But the undertaking well deserves success, since it must inevitably tend to establish a taste for entertainments of a more refined character than those which have hitherto found favour at the eastern extremity of the metropolis. Two companies are engaged to perform at the Pavilion Theatre on alternate nights, in English and Italian. The season commenced on Saturday evening, with Belini's opera of *Norma*, in English, which was listened to with marked attention and evident enjoyment by a crowded audience. The principal parts were sustained by Mdlle. Laucia and Mr. Augustus Braham. The lady, who has a good soprano voice and a good Italian method of singing, was very successful throughout; and her execution of "Casta Diva" would have gained applause in more aristocratic quarters of the metropolis. The orchestra, which contains some good performers, is well conducted by Mr. Isaacson. We heartily wish success to this new undertaking.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. MARTIN'S HALL BY FIRE.

A tremendous fire occurred at four o'clock on Sunday morning, at the junction of Long-acre, Hanover and Bow-streets. It commenced on the upper floor of Kesterton's coach-factory, which it totally destroyed, together with all the stock, &c., not on wheels. Some sixty or seventy carriages were, however, dragged out by the police and placed under the colonnade of Covent-garden Theatre. The flames then extended to the adjoining building, St. Martin's Hall, the whole of the upper part of which is burnt out, the great music-hall included, the minor hall and lecture-room on the ground-floor only remaining, and they much damaged by both fire and water. The music is fortunately safe, having been just before deposited in the vaults of the basement by Mr. Hullah, who had only left for Hythe on the previous evening. In addition to the two fabrics destroyed, eight or nine other houses were more or less injured, but all, or nearly all, the sufferers are insured—Messrs. Hullah and Kesterton in the Sun. Some idea of the intensity of the fire may be formed from the fact that the coach-factory was burned out in two hours. It is a singular coincidence that this same coach-factory (then occupied by Messrs Horne) was in great part destroyed by a fire which broke out on Sunday morning exactly nine years ago. Further particulars of the fire represent that St. Martin's Hall was insured in the Sun for 8,500*l.*, and a similar sum in another office, but these amounts by no means cover Mr. Hullah's loss, who is the object of much sympathy. The Messrs. Kesterton were insured to the amount of 9,000*l.*, and also 350*l.* on the workmen's tools. The origin of the fire is attributed to the spontaneous combustion of some oil rags in the coach-factory.

A ton of perfect pain can be more easily found than an ounce of perfect happiness. He knows little of himself or of the world who does not think it sufficient happiness to be free from sorrow.

THE WORK-TABLE.

DEDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROGEE.

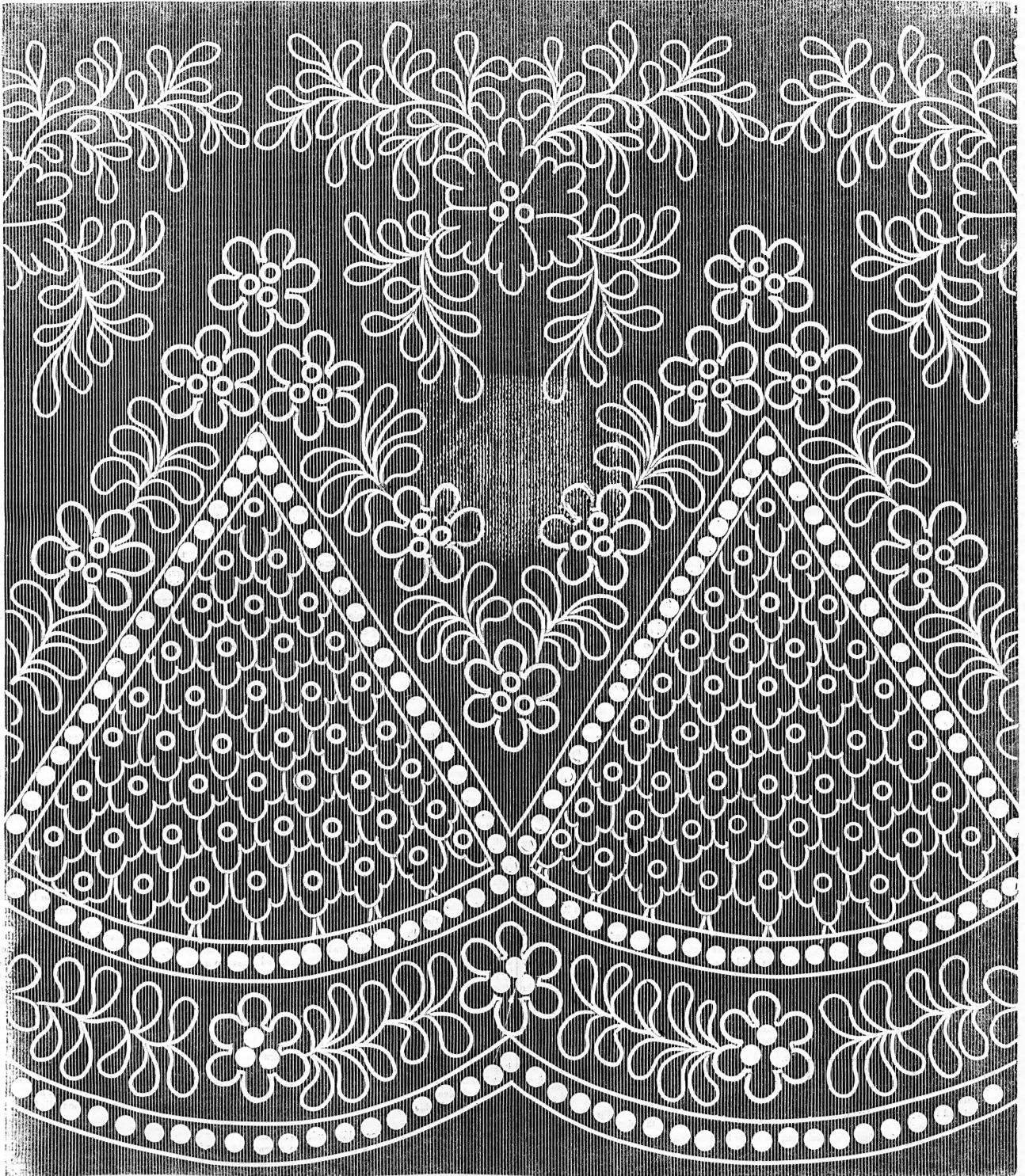
EMBROIDERED BRUSSELS NET BALL-DRESS.

Our this week's design for the skirt of a lace dress will be found amply to reward the labour expended upon it, from the richness of the effect produced. For many of the occasions on which an extra degree of dress are required there is no material more elegant

than net, or very fine, clear muslin, enriched with embroidery, the work bestowed on these materials having the recommendation of durability, as the clear white dress is not likely ever to be superseded by any newer or more elegant fabric. The pattern given has been arranged with a view expressly recommended for the style to suit the work and the material, as well as the article of dress for which it is designed. We hope these ladies who execute it will find the result of their industry satisfactory in the beauty of the dress when completed. If Brussels net

is selected for the material, it should be chosen for its clearness and evenness, more than for its fineness, as, when too fine, the work does not look so well. The pattern must be worked in chain-stitch, which is by no means tedious, and allows any degree of lightness or richness by working some parts in outline and other parts solid—such, for instance, as that portion of the pattern which is composed of flowers and leaves. These are to be worked first as if in outline, and then filled in with as many rows of chain-stitch in the same form as the outline, until the leaves and

the flowers are completed. The spots are also solid round the interior of the pattern, the filling-up of which part is in outline, with a spot in each little scallop. If the design were considered to involve more work than some ladies might wish to bestow upon it, the upper portion of the pattern might be omitted, which would thus leave it strikingly handsome. This style of work looks particularly lacy and clear when a bright Persian thread is used in preference to embroidery cotton; but whichever is chosen, it should be fine, and the chain-stitch worked a



CHILD'S CAPE OR CLOAK IN SILK EMBROIDERY.

little loose, as without care it is very apt to be drawn too tight, which spoils the effect of the appearance.

NETTED WINDOW CURTAIN.

Netting is one of the most social occupations of the Work-Table, as it requires but little thought in its execution, and does not, therefore, interfere with the pleasures of family conversation. It is especially suitable for the twilight hours, and is good in the chamber of the invalid, to be taken up and laid down as often as the depression of illness may make necessary, without the least injury to its finished appearance. One of the most useful class of articles thus produced is the window curtain, which is a requisite in every house, and which, when in good taste, gives an air of elegance even to the external aspect of a dwelling. The netting which appears in our illustration is worked on two different meshes, the larger three-quarters of an inch wide, the smaller just one half of that size: both should be flat, as it is more easy to keep the loops perfectly regular on a flat mesh than on a round one. The number of loops for the curtain may be from eighty to a hundred, but this must, of course, depend upon the height of the apartment for which they are intended. Having cast on the required number for the first row, net three more plain rows, all on the same mesh; then net the next row, still using the large mesh, three twists round the finger, so as to make a treble loop on each loop of the last row; this being done, take the small mesh and net a row on all the loops of the last row, dividing them separately, a loop on each loop; net two more rows with the same small mesh; then net a row on the large mesh; then, still with the large mesh, net a row, taking up three in one, but

particularly noticing, in commencing the row, that these three are opposite to the three on the contrary side of the small netting, so as to preserve the regularity of the pattern. After this the whole must be repeated. The curtain may be as wide and full as the window may require, as repeating the stripes is

curtain; a hundred loops a large one. The cotton ought not to be too fine.

CHILD'S CAPE OR CLOAK IN SILK EMBROIDERY.

One of the prettiest modes of ornamenting a child's

scribe, which includes such a variety of stitches as to give richness to the work. The edges of all the leaves are sewn over, the centres being filled up with a line of herringbone, narrow at each end and widening in the middle. The flowers have also their leaves sewn over in

the same way, the part which appears as diamond work being done by means of repeated rows of herringbone worked as regularly as possible. The back leaves of the flowers are covered with small spots. All the stems are covered with small spots. The scallop of the edge is in well-raised buttonhole-stitch, the spots at each point being in satin-stitch. Although we have said that the embroidery silk should be of the same colour as the material, yet if that be of a light colour it should be one shade darker, and if of a dark colour one shade lighter, a slight difference of depth being an improvement to the general effect. This pattern has a rich appearance when executed, but is not tedious, as the filling-up stitches, although showy, are very quickly done.

LETTER OF GARIBALDI TO THE COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY.

The following is the translation of a letter addressed by Gen. Garibaldi to the Countess of Shaftesbury, as Lady President of the Garibaldi Benevolent Association:—

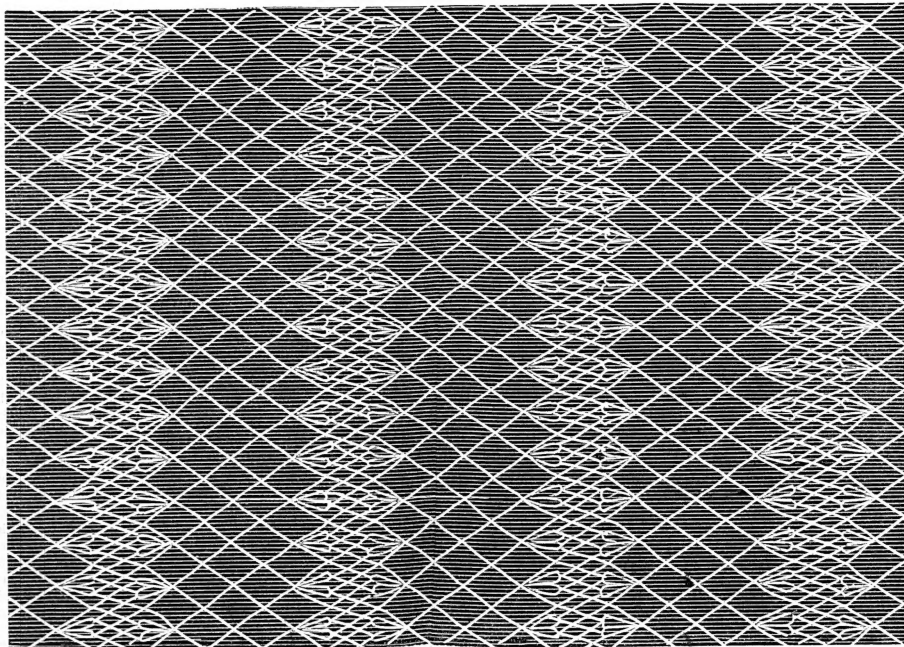
"Messina, Aug. 12.

"Dear and most gracious Lady,—Amongst the greatest fortunes of my life the most surpassing assuredly is that of having secured for my country the sympathy of the generous ladies of England.

"May I beg of you, most kind and courteous lady, to be the interpreter of my gratitude with those most valued and most dear friends to whom Italy owes so much?—With all the feeling of my heart, I am your most devoted servant,

"G. GARIBALDI."

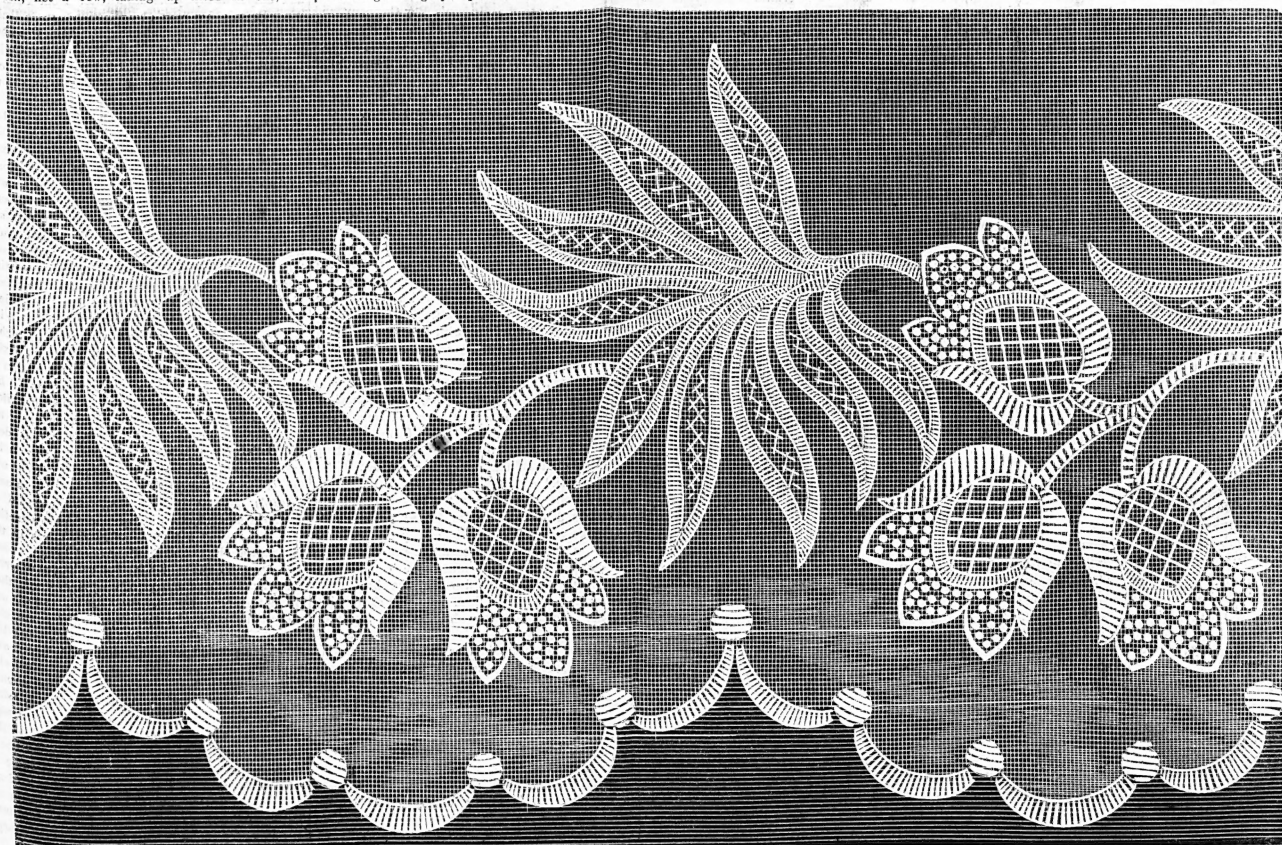
NETTED WINDOW CURTAIN.



all that is necessary for that purpose. When hung up the effect is particularly light and pretty, the rarity of the netting forming an extremely ornamental stripe.

Casting on eighty loops makes a very good-sized

cashmere cape or cloak is by the introduction of silk embroidery as a border, the colour of the embroidery silk being the same as that of the material. The design which appears in our illustration has an excellent effect worked in the way we are about to de-



EMBROIDERED BRUSSELS NET BALL DRESS.

LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review should be addressed to the Editor, 85, Fleet-street, London.

Memorials of Thomas Hood. Collected, arranged, and edited by his DAUGHTER. With a preface and notes by his SON. London: Edward Moxon and Co.

THESE two volumes, which contain a memorial of one of England's most talented writers, are appropriately prefaced by a fac-simile of his handwriting, shown in the manuscript of one of his best-known and most popular poems, the "Song of a Shirt;" and as we look it over we can well believe that to search out these manuscripts, as well as to consult the letters "written in that well-known clear hand," must, as the editors tell us, have recalled to memory "a flood of recollections, of dead joys, of long past sorrows, of gentle loving deeds and words."

The popular objection to which they allude, against biographies written by relatives, would here be completely out of place, existing as it does in those cases only where experiences with which the public has no concern are forced upon it, and invested with exaggerated importance. This can never be the case with regard to anything relating to Thomas Hood, whose very name is indeed a passport to the warmest sympathies and the most lasting interest of the English people. In this case no stranger could possibly be so qualified to edit the memoir, as the son and the daughter who had scarcely ever been separated from him, neither of them, it appears, having been entrusted by their parents to the care of servants, or sent away from home for educational purposes. Their plan in compiling the memorial has been to make every chapter, as far as possible, embody the events of a single year; to reprint such portions of their father's writings as are least generally known, adding a selection from his letters, and illustrating the whole with some of his smaller sketches and vignettes.

It is a book that ought to rest on our library shelves as a supplement to the works of Thomas Hood, filled as it is with characteristic traits of their writer, recorded by faithful hands, treasured up in loving hearts. It justifies the idea of him that one naturally gains from his writings, and one is sorry to remember how very seldom this can be said of the private histories of literary men; how often the best part of them would seem to be in their books. Glancing at the many trials and difficulties through which the subject of this memoir had to pass, at the constant ill-health which made his life one long scene of suffering, and at the troubles and anxieties that pressed upon him from without, we should almost expect to find more or less of irritability, and of that more excusable form of selfishness that arises from the pressure of painful and absorbing thought; we should almost expect it from the circumstances; in his writings we have no trace of it, but, on the contrary, we find sympathies both deep and widely diffused, an exhaustless flow of humour, and a total absence of anything like misanthropic gloom. And his life is exactly in unison with those writings; it is the life that should have been lived, as far as he is responsible for it, by the author of the "Song of a Shirt," of the "Bridge of Sighs," and of the many *jeu d'esprits*, alike genial and mirth-provoking, that flowed so readily from his pen. In saying this we comprise in few words every possible tribute of praise and admiration; knowing, indeed, of no modern writer whom we would place above Thomas Hood.

We were especially amused and interested with the history of his life at Coblenz, and with many of the letters both from himself and from Mrs. Hood to friends in England, giving an account of the difficulties that beset them in a country where everything was so strange and new. Some of the literary remains appended to the second volume were new to us, not being included in the ordinary editions of his works, and one exceedingly clever ballad, entitled "Jarvis and Mrs. Cope," unfortunately too long for quotation, arrested our attention more than the others. No doubt the task has been a painful one to his children, but they have rendered the English people a service that will be gratefully remembered, in offering them a work without which their national biographies would be incomplete.

The first child of Thomas Hood died almost as

soon as it was born; referring to this event his daughter says:—

In looking over some old papers I found a few tiny curls of golden hair, as soft as the finest silk, wrapp'd in a yellow and time-worn paper, inscribed in my father's handwriting:—

"Little eyes that scarce did see,
Little lips that never smil'd;
Alas! my little dear dead child,
Death is thy father, and not me,
I but embraced thee soon as he!"

On this occasion those exquisite lines of Charles Lamb's, "On an infant dying as soon as born," were written, and sent to my father and mother.

The following extract is taken from a letter addressed by Thomas Hood to Mr. Dilke, the then editor of the *Athenaeum*, and dated "Coblenz, May 6, 1835."

A whimsical mistake arose out of my lay-up, which I must give you dramatically. Our servant knows a few words of English; his name is Gradle, the short for Margaret. Jane (Mrs. Hood) wanted a fowl to boil for me. Now, she has a theory that the more she makes her English un-English, the more it must be like German. Jane begins by showing Gradle a word in the dictionary.

Gradle: Ja! yeess—hühn—hennö—ja! yeess.
Jane (a little through her nose): Hum—hem—yes—yaw, how you geet a fowl—fool—foal, to boil—bile—bole for dinner?

Gradle: Hot wasser?
Jane: Yaw in pit—pat—pot—hum—ch!
Gradle (A little off the scent again): Ja, nein—wasser, pot—hot—nein.

Jane: Yes—no—good to eat—chicken—cheeken—cheking—bird—bard—beard—lay eggs—make cheekin broth—sopp—poultry—peltrey—paltrey!

Gradle (Quite at fault): *Meliraphichich!*—nein.
Jane (in despair): What shall I do! and Hood won't help me, he only laughs. This comes of leaving English to the easts her eyes across the street at the Governor's poultry-yard, and a bright thought strikes her! Here, Gradle—come here—comb hair—hum—look there—dare—you see things walking—wacking about—things with feathers—fathers—feathers.

Gradle (hitting it off again): Feathers—fathers—ah hah! fadders—ja, ja, yeess, sie bringen—fadders, ja, ja.

Jane echoes Fadders—yes—yaw, yaw!
Exit Gradle, and after three quarters of an hour returns triumphantly with two bundles of stationer's quills!!!

On one occasion a German doctor having prescribed and applied some leeches, on account of an inflamed eye with which Mrs. Hood was troubled, her husband received the bill in English, and it ran as follows: "To his lady, to put blood-suckers at your eye, six shillings."

Hood's opinion of German cookery is not flattering; he states it in the following terms:—

I do believe "the devil sends cooks," and they are German ones. The French are artists, the Germans are dabblers in cookery. They are (in all that is grubberly) lubberly, blubberly, and, in regard to cleanliness, not over scruberly! Wasn't I nearly choked once by fish-bones among a dish of fried potatoes? 'Tis fact, and didn't I see a starved dog refuse to take the place and portion of a German gentleman, unexpectantly absent from his accustomed place at the table d'hôte?

We should like to make fuller quotations, did space permit. No doubt every reader will procure the book.

Rural Life in Bengal. Illustrated. London: W. Thacker and Co.

THE author of this book has already contributed to literature "Anglo-Indian Domestic Life," and "Rough Notes of a Rough Trip to Rangoon," and it appears from the preface that the letters which compose the present volume were written some time ago, before the Indian mutiny, their publication having been hitherto delayed by various circumstances. A good deal of information respecting the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and also respecting the natural and artificial resources of the country, is comprised in these pages; and the illustrations, though small, are abundant, being profusely scattered through the book. Persons seeking for further knowledge on this subject will, no doubt, read it with pleasure and profit.

Health Resorts of Britain, and how to profit by them. By SENEKER THOMSON, M.D. London: Ward and Lock.

THIS rather high-sounding and comprehensive title stands on the first page of a one-volume work, which, of course, can only give a very short notice to each of the Health Resorts. There is a good deal of medical advice about bathing and so on, most of it being indisputably good, and not containing any information that the majority of readers were unacquainted with beforehand. The illustrations are very numerous; many of them are nicely drawn, and—to one class of readers—a very large one too—the book is likely to be acceptable. We allude to those invalids who—having nothing particularly the matter

with them—are fond of curing themselves; and, having time and money to spend in health resorts, feel great interest respecting the rival claims of mild and bracing climates, baths and mineral waters. Such as these will, no doubt, listen to the author's counsels, and then go to whichever place they like best.

THE INFLUENCE OF BARDIC SONG.

Accompanied by three of my people, I started for a ride over the plain, going to the northward, in the direction of a small lake, which was visible in the distance. After proceeding more than an hour, I beheld a large aul three or four miles off, and towards it I tumbled. Two Kirghis presently met me, and led me to their chief, whom we found sitting at the door of his yurt, like a patriarch, surrounded by his family, having in front his post singing the great deeds of his race. He rose to receive me, gave me a seat on his own carpet, and then the bard continued his song. This family group, the glowing sky, and vast plain, with the thousands of animals scattered over it, formed a charming picture. Homer was never listened to with more attention than was this shepherd poet, while singing the traditions of the ancestors of his tribe. Whatever power the old Greek possessed over the minds of his audience, was equalled by that of the bard before me. When he sung of the mountain scenes around, the pastoral habits of the people, their flocks and herds, the faces of his hearers were calm, and they sat unmoved. But when he began to recite the warlike deeds of their race, their eyes flashed with delight; as he proceeded they were worked up into a passion, and some grasped their battle-axes, and sprang to their feet in a state of frenzy. Then followed a mournful strain, telling of the death of a chief, when all excitement ceased, and every one listened with deep attention. Such was the sway this unlettered bard held over the minds of his wild comrades.—*Atkinson's Travels in the Upper and Lower Amoor.*

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW OF A NEWCASTLE VESSEL.

A good deal of excitement was caused in North Shields on Monday, by the arrival of Mr. W. Armstrong, late chief mate of the barque Kitty, of Newcastle, belonging to Mr. Brooks, of Wallsend, it having been supposed for many months past that the vessel and the whole of the crew had been lost. The following is the report of Mr. Armstrong: The ship left London on the 25th June, 1859, with a general cargo belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and bound for York Factory, in Hudson's Bay. All went well until the 12th of August, when they entered Hudson's Straits. At eight p.m. they passed Cape Resolution, with strong breezes from the south-east and very hazy weather. At eleven p.m. got into the ice, from which they were never extricated until they lost the ship. On the 21st of August a little clear water was observed to windward, upon which they got the ship under weigh with set canvas. In endeavouring to stay the ship she missed her stays, and coming astern she struck a heavy piece of ice, which broke the rudder and three gulleons, and started the rudder-post. The ship, in consequence, became very leaky; they, therefore, tried to secure the lower part of the rudder with chains. On the 3rd of September, at ten a.m., there were strong breezes from the north-west, with rain. The ice drifting in all directions, the ship being then fast to a piece of ice, with two ice anchors, a heavy piece of ice struck her on the stern post, and broke the rudder short off. The ship then became so leaky, that the pumps were resorted to, and kept constantly going, until the crew were compelled to abandon her. On Sept. 4 they had light winds from the NNW., with fine weather. In the morning, on going into the hold, the water was heard rushing in the ship aft. They broke the cargo out of the after-hold and cut away several parts of the ceiling in endeavouring to discover the leak, but did not succeed in doing so. On the 5th, at two a.m., the ship broke drift from the ice; they set the main try-sail, still keeping the pumps constantly going. At eight a.m., while hauling the chain cable on deck, to put the ship down by the head, with a view to get at the leak aft, the ship going with her head in for the land, and all the fore-and-aft canvas set, struck a piece of ice forward and knocked her forefoot off. She in consequence made a great deal more water, so much so, that the pumps would not suck. The water gaining fast, they endeavoured to stop the leak forward, but it was too far below the water-mark. They then made preparations to abandon the ship, getting the boats ready with provisions, &c. At noon there were three feet of water in the hold, all hands still keeping the pumps constantly going. At six p.m. the water had increased to six feet. At 10.30 the boats, with provisions, were put over the ship, the water having risen over the whole beams, and the ship lying on

her broadside. On the 7th the crew landed on Saddle Back Island, and prepared their boats for sailing up to the York Factory. On Saturday, the 10th, at four p.m., they left Saddle Back Island with two boats—Alexander Ellis, master, with ten men, in the long boat, and Mr. Armstrong, with four others, in the skiff. During the forepart of the night it became very thick, with the wind increasing to a strong breeze. Mr. Armstrong halted the long-boat at midnight, advising them not to sail too far off the land, the long-boat having a light with the compass. About an hour afterwards, during a snow squall, they lost sight of the long-boat and never saw her afterwards. On Sunday, the 11th, the sea rose so high that they were obliged to unship the mast, which with the sail and oars, were put overboard to drogue the boat. On the 12th, at noon, the weather being more moderate, they steered in for the land on the north side of Hudson's Straits, and on the 13th landed about seventeen miles south of Saddle Back, on the north side of Hudson's Straits. Mr. Armstrong then made up his mind to steer for the coast of Labrador. They were picked up by the Esquimaux, at Amiotok, on the 5th November, and on the 9th arrived at the settlement of the Moravian missionaries, in a very weak and wretched condition, and more or less severely frost-bitten. They remained at different stations until the 15th May. All the provisions they had when they parted with the long-boat, consisted of 70 lbs. of bread and five pieces of pork. This lasted for fifty-three days, and for the remaining eight days they had nothing to live on except sea-weed. They had a quadrant and epitome, but could make little use of them. On the 15th of May Mr. Armstrong arrived at the Hudson's Bay settlement at Kibokok, where he stayed till the 1st of July. He then went to another station on the northwest river, where he remained till the 10th. Thence he went to Cartwright, in Sandwich Bay, where he found the schooner Lottery, which conveyed him to Newfoundland, from which place he arrived in Shields yesterday morning, much to the surprise and joy of his wife and family, who did not expect to hear of him more.—*Northern Daily Express.*

THE INVASION OF CALABRIA.

The correspondents of the daily papers send interesting particulars on the subject of Garibaldi's movements, from which we give the following extract:—

"MESSINA, Aug. 18.—I had barely time to close and despatch my yesterday's letter from Palermo when I received a hurried intimation that Garibaldi, who had arrived by night in the Bysantin, was about to leave immediately for Messina on board the English transport steamer Amazon. I lost not one minute in preparation, but went on board soon after nine in the morning, and we started about half an hour later. . . We were yesterday *en famille*, and although Captain Weeks had placed his private cabin at the exclusive disposal of his illustrious guest, yet Garibaldi came forth familiarly among us, and made himself for a day perfectly happy, and even heartily merry with his friends. He had on his usual dictatorial suit, consisting of the unfailing flannel shirt, with a silk handkerchief thrown loosely and widely round the neck by way of a scarf, light gray trousers, and the modern wideawake hat with the turn-up brim. The prodigious breadth of the General's shoulders, his colossal chest, and the natural dignity and lion-like majesty of his countenance, again and again incline a beholder to overrate his real stature, which is certainly not above the middle size. The complexion of that small part of the face which is not hidden by the beard is not merely bronzed or sunburnt—it has a peculiar sanguine hue, thickly studded with endless freckles. This remarkable tint, the features, the colour of the beard, joined to the calm, but deep expression of the dark eye, all contribute to give his countenance that unmatched character which won for Garibaldi the appellation of the 'Lionface.' Towards noon the General had been engaged in a long conversation with Turr, when his attention was attracted by the sound of merry voices in the fore-part of the steamer. He walked up to his companions, who had got up a kind of volunteer concert; walked nearer and nearer, till he first stood, then sat, in the midst of the delighted group. All the unsuccessful attempts at national songs, hymns, or melodies which rose into ephemeral existence during the successive political commotions of 1831, 1848, and 1859, were tried with indifferent success. Garibaldi lamented that Italy alone had nothing like a national air or anthem to boast of. 'I could,' he said, 'sing you the war-songs of ten barbaric and even savage nations, but I could not quote three notes to thrill the heart of an Italian as those of the "Marseillaise" strike to the soul of every Frenchman, or those of "God save the Queen" sink home to the heart of an Englishman.' He made the trial of one of the many Italian failures, nevertheless, and his deep-toned mellow voice, mellow in singing as it is rather sharp

ringing in conversation when raised above the ordinary pitch, his voice rose above the chorus of his old comrades, as they sang the ditty which seemed among the many to have taken the hero's fancy.

"I had a long conversation with Vecchi, who is one of his nearest and dearest friends. They had just been out for six or seven days; they had visited the volunteers encamped at the Golfo degli Aranci (Sardinia), when Garibaldi took a fancy to let a few of his most intimate companions into the privacy of his delightful 'at home' in the inlet of Caprera. As they drew near the little rock, some of his companions observed to Garibaldi that it was 'a very small island; whereupon the owner of the happy spot bridled up and answered, 'Caprera is not small; wait till ye come nearer to it, and you will see it is anything but a small island.' They came to port; they landed; they climbed up the rocky steep. Garibaldi was in a perfect ecstasy with the spot, the air, the look of the growing crops. 'Did you ever see such capital artichokes and such turnips? Everything grows here in perfection, and then you must taste our fruit.' Presently some of the domestic friends of the solitary landlord came up—sheep, goats, and pigs, which he knew and recognised one by one, four donkeys, one of whom he hailed by the august name of Pio Nono. The harmless creatures came forward to be patted by their kind master, and rubbed their long-eared heads against his legs.

"The two steamers arrived in the night of the 17-18th at Gardini, and the embarkation of *matériel* and horses was complete before the morning. Garibaldi left this about 1 p.m. yesterday afternoon, and arrived at 4 p.m. at Giardini, where orders were given to embark the whole brigade, in all about 9,000 men. The Torino took about 2,000, and the rest were put on board the Franklin and two sailing vessels, which were taken in tow. At the last moment Garibaldi decided to go himself and head the expedition, of which his eldest son likewise forms part. At 7 p.m., after nightfall, the expedition started.

"Messina, Aug. 20.—Garibaldi's star shines more brilliantly than ever. Shortly after sending off my letter yesterday by the direct boat to Marseilles we received news of the success of Garibaldi's landing in Calabria, with the Brigade Bixio, of the Division Turr. It was an autograph letter from Garibaldi himself which brought the news in the usual laconic style. It is dated eleven a.m., from Melito, and says: 'We have landed successfully; our people are reposing; the country people are flocking to us. The Torino has gone ashore, and all efforts made to get her off have been fruitless.' Almost at the same time that the news of a successful landing arrived from this we got the information from our ally, the Neapolitan semaphores, which telegraphed to Reggio and all along the coast that Garibaldi had landed with 8,000 men at Capo Spartivento, that the cruisers could do nothing, as he had eight men-of-war and seven large transports, and that assistance was required most urgently. There was no answer, and we now know the reason; the semaphores have been destroyed towards Melito, but higher up Reggio demanded assistance, and this cry for help was seen spreading along the coast towards Palmi. In the evening the Franklin, which had formed part of the expedition, came in, and brought details of the landing. Previous to starting, when the men were already embarked, it was found that the Franklin had sprung a leak, and the expedition had to be delayed. The men were landed again, and a search made to find out the leak. It was night, and there was some hesitation on the part of the sailors to plunge and look for it. Garibaldi, who was present, took off his sword and said, 'I see I must look for it myself.' The next moment twenty were in the water, but the search was unsuccessful, owing to the quantities of seaweed and shells which clung to the bottom of the ship. So nothing remained but to use the pumps, and try to get the better of the leak in that manner. This was done up to a certain point, but not entirely; however, Garibaldi was not foiled in his plans for that. He made the men embark again, telling them that he had navigated ships in a far worse state for several days, and that therefore a passage of a few hours was not worth speaking of.

"The two steamers departed, taking their course due east, and at two a.m. they were close inland. The Torino, heavily laden with 2,000 men, besides stores, ran on shore. Nevertheless, the disembarkation began near Capo Spartivento, in a bay to the west of it. Not a trace of either Neapolitan cruisers or soldiers was to be seen, all went off without accident, but the hope that the Torino would get off by being lightened was not realised. She remained fast embedded. The Franklin remained there for six hours trying to get her off; the thickest hawsers broke, but the ship did not stir. Seeing that nothing could be done, Garibaldi ordered the Franklin to return to Messina. She had scarcely rounded the Capo dell'Armi when she fell in with two Neapolitan frigates, which hastened down in the direction of Melito. She hoisted the American

flag, under which she sails, was let pass, and came into Messina.

"The first thing on landing was to destroy the semaphores stations; it was done with one, but the other, higher up, could not be found in time to destroy it, and thus the tale of the landing was brought to Reggio and to us. At the same time messengers were sent out to find the 200 men who had been thrown across from the Faro twelve days ago. They were in the wilds of the Aspromonte, about two hours' distance, and soon rejoined the forces under Garibaldi."

LATER FROM NAPLES.

REMOURED FLIGHT OF THE KING.

The following telegram was received at Mr. Reuter's office on Wednesday:—

PARIS, August 29.—A rumour is current on the Bourse that the King of Naples left Naples yesterday at 5 p.m., on board the Strozzi, and that the Piedmontese had occupied the forts.

FURTHER DEFEAT OF THE NEAPOLITAN TROOPS. (Official.)

NAPLES, August 28.—The Neapolitan troops were attacked by the Garibaldians at Piale (the telegram says "An Piale"), by whom they were surrounded and defeated. An armistice was then proposed. The commanding officer referred this proposition to the General in Chief, in order to obtain his decision. In the meantime the enthusiasm of the Neapolitan troops abated, they became disorganised and dispersed, leaving the batteries without any defenders.

NAPLES, Aug. 28.—The Royal troops in Calabria have again been defeated. The insurgents of Bacile are advancing to Salerno. It is believed that they will join Garibaldi and march against Naples.

The *Pays*, till very lately one of the staunchest adherents of the King of Naples, now publishes the following desperate "latest news":—

"The last despatches from Naples represent the situation as more serious than ever. The insurrectional movement spreads rapidly in the provinces, and the desertion of the troops goes on in daily increasing proportions. A panic pervades all minds in Naples itself, notwithstanding the material tranquillity hitherto maintained in the city. It is thought that Francis II., in this almost desperate situation, will soon resolve to leave his capital. The tenor of the last news from Calabria and the attitude of the navy are said to have induced the King to seek safety in flight."

ACCIDENT TO LADY COSMO RUSSELL.

As Viscountess Lismore, accompanied by her sister, Lady Cosmo Russell, was taking a drive on Sunday last in a low phaeton, the horse, shortly after leaving her residence, took fright, and turning violently round, the coachman was thrown from his seat. The animal, finding himself free, started off at full speed, and making a rush at the iron-gate of Farnborough park, the residence of Lord Lismore, the lodge-keeper endeavoured in vain to stop his progress, the horse turned suddenly to the left up a hill, and on slackening slightly his speed, Lady Cosmo Russell, in endeavouring to get out, was thrown with much violence on the road, severely cut about the hands and face, and much shaken. Lady Lismore, with great presence of mind, kept her seat. At the top of the hill the animal dashed the carriage against a wall, breaking it to pieces, and Lady Lismore was extricated from her perilous position by a groom and some officers near the spot. Her ladyship has been much indisposed since the accident.

Dr. Lushington gave judgment on Wednesday morning in the Court of Arches in the case of the Rev. James Bonwell, incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney. Having gone carefully through the evidence, the learned Judge said the conclusions were simply these: that the evidence against Mr. Bonwell was entirely uncontradicted; that Mr. Bonwell seduced the young woman, Elizabeth Yerath, he being a married man, and falsely representing himself to be single, and that he had caused great scandal to the Church of which he was a minister. Under these circumstances, it was quite impossible that Mr. Bonwell could exercise hereafter his ministrations with any profit to the Church, and therefore he felt bound, after a very careful investigation of the whole case, and the fact that Mr. Bonwell had offered no evidence whatever, to come to the conclusion that all the articles exhibited against him had been proved and were true, and that his conduct had been immoral, unchaste, and a great scandal to the Church, and he should not be doing his duty if he did not pronounce a most severe sentence. That sentence was deprivation, condemnation, and all costs. The sentence was received with cheers, which was speedily suppressed by the officers of the court. Mr. Bonwell, although his counsel, Mr. Best, was present, then gave notice that he should appeal against the judgment to the Privy Council, under the 15th section of the Church Discipline Act. The learned Judge ordered the notice of appeal to be entered for the first session of next term.

MISCELLANEA.

By orders from Turin, no volunteers are in future to be allowed to embark from Genoa for Sicily.

Mr. George E. Roberts, of Kidderminster, has been appointed secretary to the Geological Society.

The *Northern Ensign* estimates the loss in fishing boats and nets, by the gale of last week, at 1,500.

Accounts from Poland state that the harvest in that country is this year a total failure.

Major-General Douglas is gazetted as Governor of Jersey; and Sir Charles McCarthy as Governor of Ceylon.

The dignity of knight has been conferred on Mr. Stuart Alexander Donaldson, formerly Principal Secretary to the Government of New South Wales.

A terrific storm passed over Proctorsville lately. The water rose twelve feet, and swept away every house in the place. About 140 lives were lost.

The Bridgewater magistrates have expressed their determination to prevent a repetition of the attacks which have recently been made on the Agapemone.

The capture of two specimens of the rare and rich-plumaged bird the hoopoe, is recorded by a Birmingham paper as having taken place in that neighbourhood.

The Earl of Dudley has allowed 10 per cent. reduction on the rents of his farms in the north, in consequence of the losses sustained last winter.

Nearly 10,000, has been collected for the widows and orphans of those who perished on the east coast in the great gale of May last.

The Rev. Robert Alexander Hamilton, incumbent of Ballisodare, fell dead in his pulpit on Sunday morning last. He was but thirty-one years of age.

Gunner Holmes, R.M.A., belonging to Cumberland Fort, Portsmouth, while bathing, swam out too far, and was drowned.

Filibuster Walker at the last advices had sailed with 503 armed men from Yacatan for Nicaragua. Whatever be their hostile intentions, but little fear is entertained of them.

The confirmation of the election of the Very Rev. Dr. Henry Montague Villiers (late Bishop of Carlisle) to the Bishopric of Durham, took place in York Minster on Friday.

"We remember nothing like the present season," says a contemporary, "since 1816, when the wheat stood in shocks until October, and we saw beans carted on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21)."

The Great Eastern steamship arrived at Milford Haven on Sunday evening at six o'clock, having left New York on the 10th and Halifax at two p.m. on the 19th August.

The Hotel d'Angleterre, at Frankfort, has been engaged for the accommodation of Her Majesty the Queen and her retinue, on their progress to and from Gotha, at the price of 2,000*l*.

Mrs. Austen, widow of Colonel Austen, of Kington, Sevenoaks, has endowed one of the almshouses in that parish with *ss*. 6*l*. a week, in memory of her deceased husband.

A porter named Rochester, in the employment of the North-Eastern Railway Company, recently found, in a railway-carriage at the York station, a roll of notes amounting to 500*l*.

The continued bad weather now promises so seriously for the harvest that a considerable rise has taken place in the corn market—between *ss*. to *ss*. on English wheat, and *ss*. to *ss*. on foreign.

The number of acts of Parliament passed in the late session, which commenced on the 21st January, and ended on the 28th August, was 155 public and 202 local acts.

The *Calcutta Englishman* states that the decision of Government regarding the disgraceful affair in the Mosque at Cairo is, that the two senior officers are dismissed the service, and the others have had such a reprimand as they will remember for their lives.

M. Simon, of Breslau, one of the leading men in the revolutionary movements of 1848, and who took refuge in Switzerland after the dissolution of the Frankfurt Parliament, was drowned last week while bathing in the Lake of Wallenstadt.

The authorities of the Horse Guards have decided on discontinuing the ugly and cumbersome shako now worn in the army, and substituting in place of it a head-dress of a much lighter and somewhat more ornamental character, not unlike the large peaked forage caps worn by several of the volunteer rifle corps, though the crown will be somewhat higher. The materials will be felt and leather.

The unfortunate woman, Sarah Eliza Scholes, who was convicted for the murder of her father and her brother at Irlam-o'-th'-Heights, was brought up at the Lancashire Assizes, at Liverpool, last week, but was not called upon to plead. The state of her mind was such as to render a postponement of her trial necessary.

On Monday Captain Percy Wyndham was elected, without opposition, the Conservative member for West Cumberland, in place of his deceased uncle, General Wyndham. The temporary hustings at

Cockermouth were so loosely put together, that towards the close of the proceedings they came down with a crash; with the exception of one poor man who had his arm broken, no serious injury ensued.

The New York correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* says that "Lola Montes is neither out of town nor dead. She is, however, still here very sick. Although her life was recently despaired of, she is now better, but her permanent recovery is not looked for. The seeds of consumption are so firmly rooted that she will never be able entirely to remove them."

By a letter from Rhodes, dated the 9th of August, we learn that an insurrection was feared in that island. The steam surveying vessel *Medina*, Captain Spratt, C.B., was there, her presence having been desired by the consul in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of affairs. She was to remain at Rhodes until relieved by some other man-of-war, when she was to return to Stampalia, where she had been some time on surveying service.

Workers in metal are finding good uses of a new kind of bronze, made by melting together 10 parts of aluminum with 90 of copper. It is described as being tenacious as steel, and well adapted for the bearings of machinery. A polisher, who used it for bearings in his lathe, which made 2,000 revolutions a minute, found it last six times longer than bearings made of other kinds of metal. It is good also for pistol barrels, and is to be tried for rifles and cannon.

The Bombay papers publish the following: A fearful catastrophe happened on the 18th of July by the falling of a house, burying no less than eighteen of the inmates in the ruins. It occurred at eleven o'clock at night. By the most active exertions of the officials, eighteen were taken out of the ruins in a comparatively short time—five were dead, two all but dead, and eleven were so horribly mangled that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

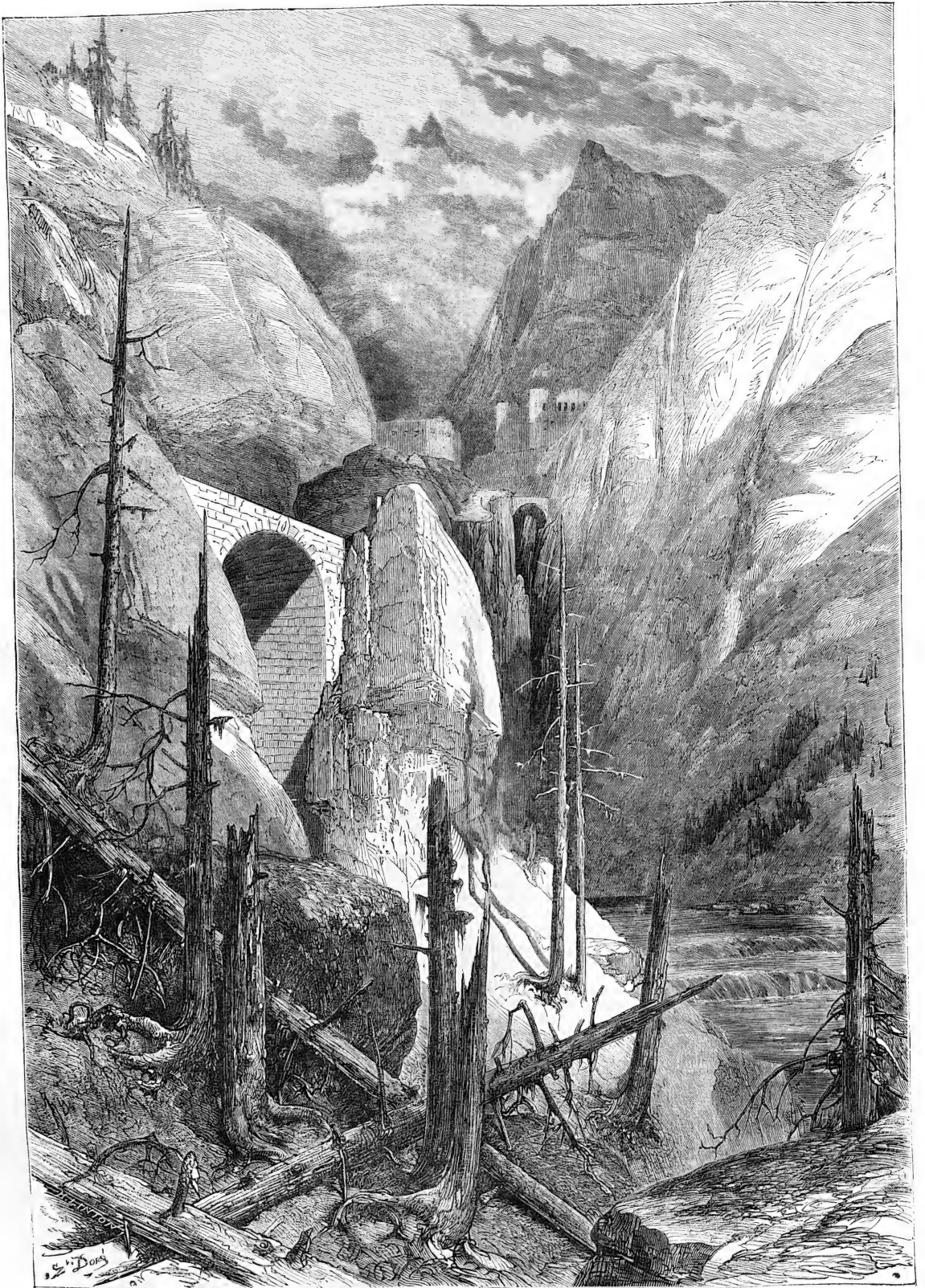
A letter from Corfu, dated August 18, says: "Her Majesty's gunboat *Alacrité* arrived here from the Adriatic on the 13th inst. His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner left Corfu at five p.m. on the 15th in the Ionian Government steamer for a trip to the islands. Her Majesty's frigate *Doris* accompanied him in his trip, which will probably extend over three weeks or a month. Her Majesty's steam troopship *Magara* arrived from Malta at two p.m. on the 15th."

Another iron-plated frigate, the *Pallas*, was successfully launched on Saturday last at Lorient. She is to mount thirty-four rifled guns, and her engines are to be 600 horse power. France has now three of these formidable engines afloat. One of them, *La Normandie*, is fitting out at Cherbourg; the second, *La Gloire*, is now on her experimental cruise; and the *Pallas* is to be got ready with the utmost despatch.

On Saturday the temporary building erected at Covent-garden-market, London, at the expense of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Lord of the Manor, for the sale of flowers only, was completed. It is situated at the south-east angle of Covent-garden, between the Old Hummums and Tavistock-street, the front entrance being in the new street leading from the Strand, which is rapidly progressing. The market has three entrances leading to the avenues, in which are the standings for flowers, roots, and seeds. The present temporary structure is only intended to last until the end of the season, when a more extensive building will be erected, the architecture of which will be in perfect keeping with that of the fruit and vegetable market.

An entertainment was given on Tuesday to a large number of the children of the Metropolitan Ragged Schools, on the Tottenham-wood Estate, belonging to the Muswell-hill Palace Land Company. The children, about 3,000 in all, with their teachers, were conveyed to the spot by special trains on the Great Northern Railway. On their arrival they found amusement in romping about the ground, scrambling for buns and apples, which were liberally distributed among them, and playing at various games, at which "Kiss in the Ring" and "Hunt the Pig" appeared to be the most popular. The proceedings were enlivened by the bands of the Coldstream Guards and Victoria Rifles, and by the juvenile instrumentalists of the East London Ragged School.

Her Royal Highness the Grand-Duchess Maria of Russia, who has been staying at Mivart's Hotel for a few days, visited, on Monday morning last, the Silk Establishment of Messrs. Grant and Gask, of Oxford-street, and gave a large order for their patent Silk Damask, manufactured by them at Spitalfields.—The Grand-Duchess Olga, accompanied by his Excellency the Baron Brunow, also visited Messrs. Grant and Gask's establishment on Monday afternoon, when they requested to be shown over the different rooms of their establishment. The firm has for several years received much patronage from the Imperial Court of Russia; it was under the superintendence of Mr. Grant that the splendid drapery decorations of the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, were completed.



THE STELVIO PASS.—(See Next Page.)

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's Speech proroguing the Parliament, as follows:—

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties during the long and laborious session of Parliament now about to close.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory; and Her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any interruption of the general peace of Europe. Events of considerable importance are, indeed, taking place in Italy; but if no foreign Powers interfere therein, and if the Italians are left to settle their own affairs, the tranquillity of other States will remain undisturbed.

"The proposed conferences on the subject of the cession of Savoy and Nice to France have not yet been held. But Her Majesty confidently trusts that in any negotiations which may take place, full and adequate arrangements will be made for securing, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, the neutrality and independence of the Swiss Confederation. That neutrality and independence were an object to which all the Powers who were parties to the Treaties of Vienna attached great importance, and they are no less important now than then for the general interests of Europe.

"Her Majesty commands us to assure you that the atrocities which have been committed upon the Christian population of Syria have inspired Her Majesty with the deepest grief and indignation. Her Majesty has cheerfully concurred with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in entering into an engagement with the Sultan, by which temporary military assistance has been afforded to the Sultan, for the purpose of re-establishing order in that part of his dominions.

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that Her Majesty greatly regrets that the pacific overtures which, by Her Majesty's direction, her Envoy in China made to the Imperial Government at Peking did not lead to any satisfactory result, and it has, therefore, been necessary that the combined naval and military forces which Her Majesty and her ally, the Emperor of the French, had sent to the China Seas should advance towards the Northern provinces of China, for the purpose of supporting the just demands of the Allied Powers.

"Her Majesty, desirous of giving all possible weight to her diplomatic action in this matter, has sent to China, as Special Ambassador for this service, the Earl of Elgin, who negotiated the Treaty of Tien-sing, the full and faithful execution of which is demanded from the Emperor of China.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for those defences which are essential for the security of her dockyards and arsenals.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you the gratification and pride with which she has witnessed the rapid progress in military efficiency which her volunteer forces have already made, and which is highly honourable to their spirit and patriotism.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the act for amalgamating her local European forces in India with her forces engaged for general service.

"Her Majesty trusts that the additional freedom which you have given to commerce will lead to fresh development of productive industry.

"Her Majesty has given her ready assent to several measures of great public usefulness.

"The acts for regulating the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland will, Her Majesty trusts, remove some fertile causes of disagreement.

"The act for amending the law which regulates the discipline of Her Majesty's Navy has established salutary rules for the administration of justice by courts-martial, and for maintaining good order in the naval service. The act bearing upon Endowed Charities will give means for a less expensive administration of the property of charities, and for the speedy and economical settlement of disputes affecting such property; while, by another act, relief has been afforded to Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects with regard to their charitable endowments.

"Several other acts have been passed for legal reform, which must lead to the more satisfactory administration of justice.

"Her Majesty has observed, with deep satisfaction, the spirit of loyalty, of order, and of obedience to the law, which prevails among her subjects, both in the United Kingdom and in her dominions beyond sea; and Her Majesty has witnessed with heartfelt pleasure the warm and affectionate

reception given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by her North American subjects.

"You will, on returning to your several counties, have duties to perform scarcely less important than those which have occupied you during the session of Parliament, and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts, and guide them to the attainment of the objects of her constant solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of her people."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then, in Her Majesty's name, prorogued the Parliament till Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, and the ceremony was over.



NEAPOLITAN PIFFERARI.

NEAPOLITAN PIFFERARI.

Our illustration is copied from a much admired picture in the Exposition des Beaux Arts at Marseilles. It is from the pencil of M. Emile Loubon, and it represents two of those itinerant musicians frequently met with in the towns of Italy, and designated "Pifferari," because they play on wind instruments. Emile Loubon's picture is

an extremely pretty composition, full of character, and perfectly true to nature. In the foreground are the Pifferari, the one playing a clarionette, and the other blowing an instrument very common among the street musicians of Italy, and bearing a close resemblance to the Highland bagpipe. The same rustic instrument is common among the peasantry in some parts of France, where it is called the "musette." The Pifferari are standing before the Madonna and blowing with all their might. The spirit and energy of their performance is well expressed in their countenances and attitudes. They are musicians and music is the grand object of their lives. They are evidently impressed with the wisdom of the maxim of the old Roman sage, "*Age quod agis*," or as we may express the same idea in English, "Whatever you do, do well."

In the background are seen a group of dark-eyed Neapolitan women with their peculiar square crowned head-dress. They are kneeling at the feet of the Madonna, and devoutly muttering their prayers; but not without lending a willing ear to the attractive performance of our two Pifferari.

THE STELVIO PASS.

(See Preceding Page.)

We present our readers with an illustration of this pass, and extract from the *Times* a graphic description of it written from Milan, by J. H. Elliott:—

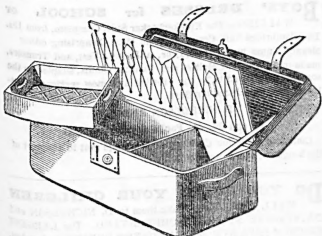
"Many persons, English, American, and others, are travelling amid those regions of inexhaustible beauty and interest, the Alps; and likely enough to pass in or out of Italy by the Stelvio Pass. This pass, which is the highest in Europe, being 9,000 feet above the sea level, is probably equal in grandeur to any part of the Alps. It is a long journey, even if the travellers do not stop to make use of their eyes; and they should by all means so arrange their starting as to arrive at Bormio, on the Italian side, not merely before dark, but while it is yet daylight. The road is driven through several tunnels or galleries, which are at all times dark enough, and through these it is indeed dangerous to travel at night. A party of English travellers passing through on Saturday night last in a carriage with two horses, with a strong coachman, were stopped by a gang of three men, with a woman and a big dog. The road was rough and wet—it had recently been repaired—they made a threatening halt, as if they meant mischief; but, seeing there were four, they seemed indisposed to attack us, and, after a parley, allowed us to proceed, which we took advantage of at a quick pace, and reached Bormio safely. Totally unarmed all of us, we were at the mercy of any ruffians, who might rob and murder us, and throw our bodies down the perpendicular cliff, some hundred feet, into the river Adda; not a soul within many a mile to hear the crash. The Stelvio Pass will well repay the journey from London to Landeck, in the Tyrol. The traveller should sleep at Mals, and, leaving not later than seven o'clock in the morning, should stop at Trefuri to dine, and spend some hours in walking about, and then proceed over the top of the pass and sleep at Santa Maria. Full time will then be allowed for the purpose of his journey, he will be safe from personal risk, and he will then be at leisure to descend the winding zig-zags, which lead to Bormio, and have time and strength to see the almost equally grand scenery of the southern side of Mount Stelvio. The road for many miles was rendered impassable by Garibaldi for military objects; the rails torn down, and the posts sawn asunder, and it is only within a few days that it has been passable, except for mules, since the war."

MIGRATION OF SWALLOWS.—As a proof of the unseasonably inclement weather, it may be stated that multitudes of swallows have been observed hovering over the river, about the Lower Hope, evidently engaged in their annual migration, the present time being at least a month earlier than the usual aerial voyage of these birds.

THE DEFUNCT PLAY-GROUND SOCIETY.—Suppose we bury this society out of sight and out of mind, is there any reason why the thousands of children who are pent up in narrow lanes, and courts, and alleys should be forgotten by those who have the means of providing places of healthy exercise and recreation? The want is as great as ever. The younger members of the artisan class, the rising generation of all classes in London, need some better places for sport than the gutters, or the busy foot-way, or the open road, among horses' heels and carriage wheels. These youngsters are to succeed us as the men and women of the future. We want a healthy and strong population. Is it not possible, even now, to revive the embers of this movement in a new form, so as to combine the energies of those who believe that play-grounds ought to be fast rooted among our noblest institutions? We believe it is; a new name must be found for it, for the original name is more than odiferous. Another thousand pounds might be scraped together with very little trouble. We should hope that there are a few earnest men yet to be found who, in spite of one failure, will nevertheless try again, taking note from the past in all their movements.—*City Press*.



NEAPOLITAN STATE PRISON.



ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF LADIES' FORTMONTAUS, DRESSING CASES, DRESSING BAGS, BONNET BOXES, WRITING CASES, and every article for Home or Continental Traveling, by Post for Two Shillings.

J. W. ALLEN,
Manufacturer and Patentee,
18 and 22, STRAND, LONDON.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.
On Monday, Sept. 2nd, and during the week—positively the last week but one—THE OVERLAND ROUTE; after which, for three nights only, A GAME AT SPECULATION. Mr. Afrable Hawk, Mr. C. Mathews; concluding with THE CHRISTENING. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after THE OVERLAND ROUTE, HARD UP. Mr. Charles Coldstream, Mr. C. Mathews; concluding with THE KING'S GARDENER. Box-office open daily from ten till five.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL GALLERY, Baker-street.—GREAT ATTRACTION! A full-length Portrait Model of LORD CLYDE, the Pacificator of India, and of GARIBOLDI, the Italian Patriot, have been added to the interesting Collection of Historical celebrities. STEPHEN, Grandson of William I., in the Quaint Costume of the period, continues to give satisfaction to the public. Admission, One Shilling; Extra Room, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till Ten.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are—
Sincerely recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach." NORTON'S PILLS are as a powerful tonic and general aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.—Sold in Bottles at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—The best Cream for promoting the Beauty of the Hair and imparting fragrance to it is CHURCH'S TOILET CREAM, price 1s. 6d., and 6s. Decidely the best Hair Dye is BATCHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, in the New York original packets, price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. R. HOVENDEN, Wholesale Perfumer, Proprietor of the exquisite Perfume EFFLORESCENCE, price 3s. 6d.; of HOVENDEN'S EXTRACT of ROSEMARY for the Hair, 1s. per bottle; and Wholesale Dealer in all Articles for the Toilet, 5, Great Marlborough-street (three doors East of the Pantheon), and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, SALMON, ODY, and CO. most respectfully inform the Public that their TRUSSES have been in USE upwards of FIFTY YEARS, and are found to answer the purpose with more Ease and Security than any other Invention. They will answer for Night or Left Side, requiring no under-strap, or any galling bandage. Persons in the country are requested to send the circumference of the body one inch below the hips, and to observe that "Salmon, Ody, and Co." is stamped upon the leather case. N.B.—A female attends from ten till two o'clock. Ladies are requested to apply at Mr. Ody's private door.

SPECTACLES.—Sight and Hearing.
Deafness—New discovery.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.—Observe, opposite the York Hotel. The Original Visioner, an extraordinarily powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, surpasses any thing of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be, produced. It rests within the ears, without projecting, and being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible; it enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of stinging noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired; also every other kind of Hearing Instruments. The Eyes.—Optical improvements to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease and discriminate objects with perfect distinctness. Messrs. S. and B. Solomon have invented spectacle lenses of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is, that Vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened, and very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most usual occupations; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power; and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Powerful and brilliant patent telescopes, camp, race-course, opera, and perspective glasses, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 24 inches, will show distinctly Jupiter's moon, Saturn's ring, and the double stars. Also, a very powerful, small waistcoat-pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of four to five miles.
39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite York Hotel, W.



LADIES VISITING THE SEA-SIDE,

Travelling, or otherwise exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

most refreshing to the face and skin, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthy state of the skin. Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples, Flashes, and Discolorations fly before its application, and give place to purity of complexion, with the glow of beauty and of bloom. In cases of sunburn, or stings of insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, an invigorator, and beautifier of the hair beyond all precedent.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, a Pearl Dentifrice for the teeth, gums, and breath.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

A BEAUTIFUL GLOSSY HEAD OF HAIR.—Butler's siddian Cream, a new chemical preparation for both cleansing and growing the hair, at the same time imparting a magnificent lustre to the same. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. H. Burton's Sand Wash Balls for whitening and softening the hands and arms, 6d. and 1s. No lady should be without them. H. I. and S. Burton, 18, Greek-street, London, W.

Just published, price Sixpence, sent free by post on receipt of seven stamps,

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES.
A New Medical Work: dedicated to either Married or Single. By HENRY SMITH, M.D., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.
Thousands of women now suffering need but this book to guide them safely and surely to health and happiness.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
(Granted 1860.)

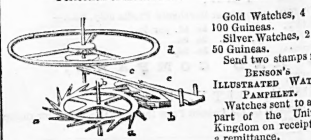
MR. A. ESKELL, Surgeon Dentist,
8, Lower Grosvenor-street, Sole Inventor and Patentee of an Invention which has for its object the Perfect and Painless adaptation of ARTIFICIAL TEETH upon a novel principle, whereby one set of teeth lasts a lifetime, and a second, or reserve, set is unnecessary. Changes take place in the month from absorption of gums, removal of stamps, teeth, &c., and ordinary sets would, under these circumstances, be comparatively useless, or only rendered available at some cost, but upon Mr. Eskell's patented process they are not impaired in the slightest degree. Requested abroad or in the country have it in their power to adjust their artificial teeth at all times without the aid of a dentist. Mr. Eskell does not grant licences to the aid of 4, Chancery-lane, 31, Regent-street; Butler and Co.'s, 4, Chancery-lane; Sutton and Co., Bow-church-yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; 12, Finsbury-place South, City; and all chemists.

8, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, and BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

NERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE,
Prepared only by Dr. WM. BATCHELOR, M.R.C.S.E., 1833, and M.L.A.C., 1834. It strengthens the vitality of the whole system without reaction, and speedily removes nervous complaints. In bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 38s. at 4, Chancery-lane, 31, Regent-street; Butler and Co.'s, 4, Chancery-lane; Sutton and Co., Bow-church-yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; 12, Finsbury-place South, City; and all chemists.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of mechanism."—Morning Post.



Gold Watches, 4 to 100 Guineas.
Silver Watches, 2 to 50 Guineas.
Send two stamps for ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET.
Watches sent to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of a remittance.

LEVER ESCAPEMENT.
33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON (E.C.)
Established 1749.

DEPOSIT ASSURANCE and DISCOUNT BANK.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at call.
G. H. LAW, Manager.
Offices, 5, Cannon-street West (E.C.)

QUININE WINE.—Guaranteed to contain in each wine-glass one grain of the finest sulphate of quinine. This most delightful and invigorating tonic, specially prepared by ROBERT WATERS, and used by medical practitioners in every part of the civilised world, is strongly recommended by Dr. Huxall, of the "Lancet," Dr. Andrews, E. Cousins, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the medical profession generally. Prepared only by H. WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street. Sold by chemists, grocers, &c., throughout the world.

Wholesale agents—Lewis Watkins and Co., Worcester.

RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN is prepared of two sorts. No. 1 preserves the Skin in a healthy state, and beautifies the Complexion. No. 2 cures Sunburns, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price, Quarter-pint, 2s. 9d.; Half-pint, 1s. 6d.; Pint, 3s. 6d.
RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACK, price 1s. 6d. per copy, sent by post for Seven Stamps. Sold by all the Trade.
E. RIMMEL, Perfumier,
96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.
—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, earnestly appeals for AID, to maintain additional beds and to meet the urgent applications for relief and cure from all parts of the kingdom. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured or relieved. The cases already exceed 539 under treatment. Donations thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.
GEORGE REID, Sec.

THE COMPLEXION—YOUTH and BEAUTY PRESERVED.—THE FLEUR DE L'AGE, or BLOOD of YOUTH, imparts to any Complexion dazzling brilliancy, gives to the skin freshness, delicacy, softness, and the roseate tint of health.

The constant use of this wonderful agent will render the Coarsest Complexion clear, soft, and fair, and give to the skin an alabaster look. No lady having once applied will ever again be without it. It is perfectly innocent, and may be applied to the skin of an infant.

Sold in Cases, at 11s. 4d. To be had only of EDWARD DAVIESON, Dentist, 418, WEST STRAND, LONDON, over the Electric Telegraph Office.

The Descriptive Pamphlet free for Two Stamps.

MR. EDWARD DAVIESON'S EVER-LASTING TEETH, of such EXQUISITE BEAUTY and fitting so admirably in the mouth, that nature appears to have made good the ravages of TIME, DISEASE, or ACCIDENT. These Teeth are unparalleled in the world, and so exactly resemble nature, that detection is impossible by the closest observer. One set usually lasts a lifetime, without further trouble or expense. Mr. EDWARD DAVIESON particularly invites the medical profession to examine specimens and style of workmanship.

DAVIESON'S LIQUID ENAMEL for Stopping Decayed Teeth is ENAMEL WHITE, and lasts for ever. For Front Teeth it is ENAMEL WHITE, and for the sides of the mouth, which discolour and spoil the appearance of the mouth.

Charges strictly moderate. Consultation Free. Attendance from Ten till Six.

MR. EDWARD DAVIESON, Electric Telegraph Office, 418, West Strand, London.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES FOR STRAND, opposite Somerset-house, are giving the highest prices in cash, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothes, Regimental Epaullets, Boots, Boxes, Linen, Plate, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Goods. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on at any time or place, by addressing as above.

N.B.—All parcels from the country, either large or small the utmost value remitted by Post-office Order the same day.

Established 48 years.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states,
"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process patented for the Three Kingdoms of Great Britain, and wherever it becomes known obtaining great favour for Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, &c., all the uses of the finest arrow root, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen:
Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.
Devonport: Wholesale and Retail, Mr. W. JEFFERY, Chemist in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION is produced by GOWLAND'S LOTION. Ladies visiting the sea-side and riding and promenade, or exposed to the heat of the sun, will, on the application of this celebrated preparation, experience its extraordinary gentleness. It produces and sustains great purity and delicacy of complexion, removes freckles, tan and redness, and promotes healthy action, softness, and elasticity of the skin, and is recommended in preference to any other preparation by the medical profession. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Half-pint, 2s. 9d. Caution. Observe the name of the Proprietor, E. C. GOWLAND, 19, Lamb's Conduit-street, on the Government stamp.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—Poultry, Dogs, and Plants, are effectually freed from Fleas and all other Vermin with which they are infested, by the above Powder, which is quite harmless to animals. The Farmer, the Gardener, or the Sportsman will therefore find it invaluable. Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insect, are also instantly destroyed.

Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for fourteen, or treble size for thirty-six postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Take notice, each genuine packet bears the above name and address.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR PRODUCED and PRESERVED. Colour restored, all Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections of the Head prevented or alleviated, by the use of CHILD'S PATENT ELECTRO GALVANIC HAIR BRUSH.

No trouble in use, effect certain.



Also his METALLIC HAIR-CLOTHS and HORSE BRUSHES.
Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, and Brush Warehouses and at the Manufactory, 21 and 22, Providence-row, Finsbury-square, London.

TEETH

33, LUDGATE-HILL and 110, REGENT-STREET, are the Dental Establishments of Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, Patentees of the system for insuring perfect articulation and mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans. In their Improved Mineral Teeth and Flexible Gums there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots. The fit of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided. It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the month, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer. It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given no fee is accepted. The best materials are used, which Messrs. Gabriel are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession. Consultation gratis.—Established 1804; and at 134, DUKE-STREET, Liverpool.

Gabriel's Treatise fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

The Patent White Enamel, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above. Observe the numbers.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best stopping for decayed teeth or toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any chemist in town or country, or direct Twenty Stamps.

Messrs. G.'s improvements in dentistry are really important, and will repay a visit to their establishments.—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from 10 till 5.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR.



148; Winter, 205; and Kennedy, 166, Oxford-street; Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Barbican, Newgate-street; and Gillingswain, Islington and Holborn.

N.B.—The Electro-Galvanic Brushes were formerly made and sold by F. M. Herring, but the setting with acid required by the battery, and the many inconveniences, inseparable from a galvanic apparatus, were fatal obstacles to their use.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, Relish.
Succulante, Aromatic Mustard, &c.—These Excellent Preparations, of which the Lancet in its sanitary analysis of Articles of Food, reported so favourably of their Purity and Wholesomeness, are to be obtained of all Grocers and Warehousemen in the United Kingdom. They are indispensable to Fish, Meat, Game, Poultry, Hashes, Stews, and all made dishes; impart also to Chops, Steaks, and Cutlets, a most delicious flavour. Wholesale, CROSBY and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, 21, Soho-square, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundresses to be the Finest Starch since ever used.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

DULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC IMPROVED SYSTEM OF SELF-APPLICATION OF THE PATENT GALVANIC anti-RHEUMATIC CHAIN-BANDS, demonstrating the unequalled success obtained by their use in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, The Pains of Deafness, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Loss of Nervous or Functional Force. Most interesting Book, popularising the wonderful results of Medical Galvanism, based on the soundest teachings of physiology, verified and tested by the first Authors and Italian authorities of the world, and stating innumerable overwhelming authentic facts of prompt cures of long-standing diseases. Price 1s. (post-free). Directed from J. L. Dulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, London (adjoining Princess' Theatre). All Book-sellers, News Agents, and appointed Agents, for the sale of the Chain Bands;
N. B.—Chain 5s., 12s., 15s., 22s., according to electric power, and address.

BENNETT'S WATCHES,

65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE
In Gold and Silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from 2s. to 60 guineas.
Every watch skillfully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post.
Money Orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

SILVER PLATE—WEST'S AMAL-

GAMATED SILVER is the most perfect metal in use, harder and more lasting than silver, the same colour throughout and one-sixth the price.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.	Lily.
12 Table Forks, best qual.	£1 10 0	£2 8 0	£3 0 0	£3 10 0
12 Table Spoons, do...	1 10 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks, do...	1 7 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do...	1 7 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons, do...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles, do...	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do...	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mustard Spoon, best qual.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do...	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do...	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 12 0	1 18 0
Butter Knife, do...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
Soup Ladle, do...	0 12 0	0 16 0	1 7 6	1 10 0
Egg Spoons (gilt) do...	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 10 0

Complete Service, £10 12 10 £14 9 6 £17 6 0 £20 12 6

Mr. West, having rebuilt his factory, is now prepared to supply the public most advantageously, and, giving his whole attention to useful and durable goods, can afford to sell at half the usual charges. His goods are the best in the market, and are very superior to those made for advertising Cutlers and Ironmongers. Cruet frames, with four cut bottles, at 21s.; Iquor frames, with three bottles to match, 30s.; cake baskets, 70s.; bread baskets, 30s.; set of four corner dishes, 51s.; set of four dish covers, 91. 18s.; and everything cheap in proportion.

THOMAS WEST, 18, Ludgate-street, London, Manufacturer, Victoria Works. Illustrated Catalogues free.

LESSEY'S MARKING INK

Established in 1838.
"An intense black, unaltered by washing."—See Dr. Ure's Testimonial at the Proprietor's.

J. LESSEY, 97, High-street, Marylebone.
Sold by all Chemists and Stationers, at 1s. per bottle.

HAIR JEWELLERY,

ARTISTS IN HAIR, MANUFACTURERS, AND DESIGNERS.
M. RHUSHTON AND CO., 212, REGENT STREET (W.), beg to inform the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, that they beautifully work Ladies' or Gentlemen's own Hair, and elegantly mount, in fine Gold,

HAIR BRACELETS, BROOCHES, RINGS, PINS, STUDS, CROSSES, NECKLACES,

ALBERT CHAINS, WATCH GUARDS, &c.
Thirty per Cent. cheaper than any other House in the Kingdom.

A Book of Specimens sent post free, on application, to all parts of the Kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, NORTHAMPTON ROAD, CLERKENWELL.

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

in GREAT VARIETY, at H. WRIGHT'S, 15, GODGE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W., rebuilding of these Premises being now completed, H. WRIGHT begs to offer for the inspection of Ladies an entire new and well-assorted Stock of the above Goods, imported direct from the best makers in Paris, at prices considerably under any other House at the West-end. Ladies' Hair-dresses resorted, at a few hours' notice. Feathers Cleaned and Dyed. Cap Fronts, &c. Milliners supplied.

"BUY IN THE CHEAPEST MARKET"

"KET" was the constant advice of our late lamented Statesman, Sir Robert Peel.

Follow his advice, by getting your TEAS from the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

All prices, from 2s. 4d. per lb. upwards.
Warehouse,
9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, Bishopsgate.

WEBSTER BROTHERS,

TEA MERCHANTS,
39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY.

Supply Teas unequalled in FLAVOUR, PURITY, and STRENGTH.

Really good useful Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d. Fine Souchong, 2s. 6d.; Choice, 2s. 8d.; Very Choice, 4s.

COFFEE of UNPRECEDENTED EXCELLENCE.
G. od, 1s. 1d.; Superior, 1s. 2d.; Very Good, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d.; Choice, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d.

Webster Brothers pay carriage on all orders of Tea, Coffee, and 8 pices, amounting to 2l. and upwards, to all parts of England; and 1 on orders for 5l. to Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. Price current free on application.

SEWING MACHINES.

The only ones thoroughly adapted for Family use are J. MARTIN'S new improved TWO-THREAD MACHINES, which will hem, bind, stitch, gather, tack, sew, fell, and quilt, and are so simple in their arrangements that a Child can work them, and are warranted not to get out of order. Price 5 guineas each.

Also, Machines for all Trade Purposes, 7, 10, and 12 guineas. Family stitching done, on the most reasonable terms, at the AMERICAN WAREHOUSE, 164, STRAND.

J. MARTIN, Agent.

HODGE AND ORCHARD,

Having made a GREAT REDUCTION in the price of their remaining portion of Summer Stock, SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, FANCY DRESSES, PRINTED MUSLINS, LACE, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, and Fancy Articles of every description.

Solicit an Inspection of the same from their Patrons and the Public before leaving town. N.B.—A large assortment of pretty SEA-SIDE MANTLES, at extremely moderate prices.

ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, and 262, REGENT STREET, W.

SILKS AND MOIRE ANTIQUES UNDER PRICE.

On September the 3rd we shall be prepared to submit for inspection A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF SILKS,

Amounting to nearly 20,000. 370 pieces of wide Fancy Silks will be sold at One Guinea the Dress, or any length cut at 1s. 11d. per yard. Many in this lot are worth 3s. 9d. Other lots, at 2ss. 6d., 3ss. 6d., and Two Guineas, for Twelve yards, wide width, or any length cut, are equally cheap.

In the same Stock are nearly 300 pieces of RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES, Black, White, and all colours, which will be sold at from Two to Three-and-a-half Guineas. This lot is just about half the usual price.

A lot of good BLACK SILK VELVETS, for Mantles and Dresses, from 5s. 9d. per yard.

On the same date, a large quantity of New Goods will be shown in the various Departments of our Establishment, at wholesale prices, for ready money.

Ladies in the Country may have Patterns sent on Application.

GRANT AND GASK,

COMMERCE HOUSE, 59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD STREET; 3, 4, and 5, WELLS STREET.

N.B. Our establishment closes on Saturdays at four o'clock.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.

When your BERLIN NEEDLEWORK or FANCY ARTICLES are finished, have them made up by experienced hands, at the "CITY BERLIN WOOL AND TRIMMING WAREHOUSE."

GEORGE ROOKE, 75, NEWGATE STREET.

The Best and Cheapest House in London.

SILKS, SILKS,

RICH, PLAIN, STRIPED, AND CHECKED GLACE.

At 22s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards, well worth the attention of families—patterns sent free by post.

Also patterns and prices of their rich stock of Silks.

JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, LUDGATE HILL.

Established upwards of Fifty years. Carriage paid upon amount above 5l.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.

JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., of 9, LUDGATE HILL,

Established upwards of Fifty years, will send Patterns and Samples free, for inspection or comparison, of their rich DOUBLE DAMASK TABLECLOTHS,

with Napkins and Slip-cloths to match; Diaper and Damask by the yard, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide; Sheetings, in width from 34 yards; Cotton Sheetings, from 1 to 3 yards wide; Huckabacks, Medical, Baden-Baden, Hoti Teuillings, Glass and Knite Cloths, Diapers, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice.

Carriage paid upon amounts above £5. Families waited upon at home in London.

SEWELL AND CO.

Are now Selling a Manufacturer's Stock of

BEAUTIFUL TAPESTRIES,

Adapted for

Library, Dining and Drawing-room Curtains,

At One Third less than the Manufacturers' price.

COMPTON HOUSE, FRITH STREET, SOHO.

TEA.

We have the pleasure to announce that we have just received a consignment of

VERY CHOICE SOUCHONG,

ex "Corrie Mulrie," direct from Foo-Chow-Foo.

Nearly all the fine Teas of the present Season have been found VERY DEFICIENT IN STRENGTH, although their flavour has been choice and delicate; but this importation is unusually rich and fine in flavour, and possesses the very important quality of STRENGTH, the second and third cups being equal to most first cups of other Teas.

We supply these Choice Teas direct to families for Cash, at VERY MERCANTILE PRICES, viz. :—
Loaded Chests of 40lbs. each 3s. 4d. per lb.
Loaded Caddies of 10lbs. each 3s. 5d. "
Parcels of not less than 2lbs. each 3s. 9d. "

The quality of this Tea will be found superior to that usually sold elsewhere at 4s. 4d. per lb., and it is guaranteed to be the Best.

We also supply Families with the

BEST FAMILY TEA,

a mixture of fine Congou and Souchong Teas, of delicate flavour, with great strength, at Merchants' Profits only, viz. :—
Loaded Chests of 40lbs. each 3s. 4d. per lb.
Loaded Caddies of 10lbs. each 3s. 5d. "
Parcels of not less than 2lbs. each 3s. 9d. "

MOORE BROTHERS AND COMPANY,

MERCHANTS,

35, LONDON BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

Prospectus explanatory of our New System of Business, with Comments of the London Press thereupon, sent free on receipt of Postage Stamp.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN ENGLAND

ARE AT ALL TIMES TO BE OBTAINED OF

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS,

8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

TEAS ARE CHEAPER.

REALLY GOOD STRONG USEFUL CONGOU TEAS AT 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 8d. PURE UNADULTERATED COFFEES AT 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d.

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES, SENT CARRIAGE FREE

To any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards; and to Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, if to the value of 5l. or upwards. By this liberal arrangement, those residing at a distance can enjoy all the advantages of the London Markets for Tea, Coffee, and Colonial produce, just as though they were residing in London.

HALF-MOURNING DRESSES, SILKS, AND OTHER FABRICS.

As the season has been so unfavourable for the sale of light textures, Messrs. JAY are NOW SELLING, to avoid a Stock being left on hand till next year, the

WHOLE OF THEIR SUMMER FABRICS AT LESS THAN COST PRICE.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, 251, REGENT STREET.

JAY'S.

BLACK SILKS,

Purchased from the Manufacturers at Lyons.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, 251, REGENT STREET.

JAY'S.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN, BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled machinery for making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, for which Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation and defy competition. Each Pen bears the impress of his name, as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature. At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of writing taught in Schools. Sold retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, 96, Newmarket, Birmingham.

No. 91, JOHN STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

BOYS' DRESSES for SCHOOL or

WALKING.—The Knickerbocker Suit, Complete, from 15s. The Cambridge Suit, Complete, from 15s. The Cambridge elegant Tunic and Trousers, or, a Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, made in all the new Melton and Heather Cloths, adapted to the season, and allowed to be the prettiest and most serviceable costumes ever introduced for Boys.

D. NICHOLSON AND CO.,

51 and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

Complete Suits for Children of every age sent to any part of the kingdom, at a moment's notice.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN

WELL DRESSED?—Take them to D. NICHOLSON AND CO., 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD. The LARGEST STOCK of DAMES & CHILDREN'S DRESSES in London. Send for D. N. and Co.'s PLAN of JUVENILE FASHIONS for the present season. Contains Thirty-two Engravings. Post free.

H. J. and D. NICOLL'S ESTABLISH-

MENT for GENTLEMEN and MODERATE-PRICED CLOTHING.

REGENT-STREET, CORNHILL, and MANCHESTER.

THE CAPE PALETOT, INVERNESS

CAPE, or SLEEVED CAPE, used in private life, as well as for Volunteer Corps.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT STREET 22, CORNHILL, LONDON; and 10, ST. ANN'S-SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

CLOTHING for YOUTH.—The

KNICKERBOCKER, the HIGHLAND DRESS, LADIES' TRAVELLING MANTLES, HIDING HABITS, and PANTALONS de DAMES & CHILDREN'S DRESSES, with much novelty and general excellence. H. J. and D. NICOLL have for the remainder of the season at WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street. In the autumn this branch will be removed to the rear of the old Establishment.

VISITORS to the SEASIDE and

TOURISTS will find much ease and comfort in the NEUTRAL-COLOURED LONG COAT, fastened by one or more buttons, with TROUSERS and VEST, all of one material, as originally introduced by Messrs. NICOLL, of Regent-street and Cornhill. They recommend also a Black Velvet Coat; and, for gentlemen seeking a kind of Half-dress Morning Coat, a fine black cloth is specially prepared; this garment is edged with braid, and cut somewhat as a riding-coat, and is getting into general use.

PAPER HANGINGS and DECORA-

TIONS.—The cheapest, largest, and best Stock in London, of French and English Designs, commencing at twelve yards for 6d. is at CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 70, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

House Painting, Decorating, and General House repairs.—ESTIMATES FREE.

THE GLYCERINE AND HONEY

SOAP.

For producing a delicate and soft skin, improves the complexion, renders Chapped Hands perfectly smooth, and removes that unpleasant harshness occasioned by cold winds, &c.; in large Pots, price 2s.

Also, LOW'S GLYCERINE SOAP, in Boxes from 6d. to 1s. 6d. each.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists, and wholesale by LOW, SON, and BENBOW, 330, STRAND.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of costly

New and Second-hand FURNITURE, consisting of upwards of 100 complete suites of new and second-hand drawing, dining, and bed-room appendages, in every style, suitable for the cottage or mansion, a great portion having been supplied by the most eminent houses in London, and in condition equal to new, is now offered at less than their original cost.—At DENT'S New and Second-hand Furniture Warehouse, 29, 31, 33, and 35, CRAWFORD-STREET, Baker-street; principal entrance, 99, Crawford-street.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE

BEST ARTICLES.—They are the Cheapest in the end.—DEANE and Co.'s PRICED FURNISHING LIST may be had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free. This list embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of goods. It comprises Table Cutlery—Electro-plate—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Fire Irons—Iron Bedsteads and Bedding—Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brushes—Mattresses—DEANE and Co. (opening to the Monument), LONDON. BRIDGE.—Established A.D. 1700.

COMMONS'S CELEBRATED ARECA-

NUT TOOTH-PASTE is used by Her Majesty and the Royal Family.—Has been examined, approved, is used and recommended by many of our first physicians and dentists, as the best preparation known for cleaning and preserving the teeth. Testimonials have been received, unsolicited, from many of the nobility and gentry. The following is amongst the many in testimony of its high value:—

Liverpool, August, 1859.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca-Nut Tooth-Paste, and have no hesitation in saying, that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for many years.

W. J. NEWMAN,

Surgeon-Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children to Mr. Comman.

Prepared only by COMMONS, Chemist, Bath, in Pots, 2s. each to be procured of all Chemists, through the Wholesale Agents, Barclay Edwards, London; Oldham and Co., Dublin; Duncan and Flockhart, Edinburgh.

LONDON: Printed for the Proprietors by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 121, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Bride, in the City of London; and published by the said WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 55, Fleet-street, London.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.